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KULIKOV INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH LIBERATION

LD232145 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1925 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, gave the following interview to the French paper LIBERATION.

1. Question: What, in the opinion of the Warsaw Pact leadership, is currently leading to the increase in the risk that a military conflict might arise in Europe?

Answer: In our opinion, the main reason for the increased risk that a military conflict might arise in Europe lies in the race in death-dealing weapons, which is being energetically pursued today by the United States and NATO. The most dangerous step in this respect is the attempt by the U.S. administration, at all costs, to deploy the new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

An approximate parity in medium-range nuclear armaments of NATO and the USSR exists in Europe at present -- about 1000 units on each side. However, in the event of the deployment here of an addition 572 new American nuclear missiles (Pershing-2 and cruise missiles), the West will obtain a superiority of more than one and a half times over the Warsaw Pact countries as far as medium-range carriers are concerned, whereas as far as nuclear warheads are concerned, the already existing NATO superiority will grow even more. Thus, the equality in nuclear armaments of each side in Europe will be considerably disturbed, to NATO's benefit.

At the same time, the balance between Soviet and U.S. strategic forces will also be violated, since the new American missiles are, with regard to the Soviet Union, strategic weapons. They can reach the Soviet territory, but our SS-20 missiles cannot reach U.S. territory. This means that the "supplement" of 572 missiles must be added to the American strategic weapons potential. In this event the United States will have a much greater amount of strategic weapons than the USSR, and the United States will understands this. However, being guided by its narrow, mercenary [korystnyy] interests, the United States misleads its European NATO allies as regards the real plans for using its medium-range missiles being deployed in Europe.

While proclaiming officially that the new missiles are intended for the defense of the West European countries, Washington in fact intends them for making strikes at vitally important Soviet strategic objectives in the western regions of the USSR, reckoning in this way to reduce the Soviet Union's ability to ace in response to U.S. aggression. After all, such missiles as, for instance, the Pershing II, with a range of 2,500 km and with its great accuracy, can deliver strikes at the objectives at which they are aimed 5-6 minutes after they are launched. It is clear that this alters the strategic situation, increases the danger of war for the United States and breaches the balance between the United States and the USSR.

The United States's main aim is military supremacy over the USSR, not concern for the security of Europe. The USSR and its allies cannot permit the United States and NATO to obtain one-sided military advantages both regionally and globally. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warned the West that "we cannot leave [ostavit] without consequences the deployment on European soil of new American nuclear missile weapons aimed at the Soviet Union and our allies. In this case, we shall be obliged to think about additional defensive measures. If necessary, we can find substantial means for the defense of our vital interests."

As a result, the balance of forces will be restored, but at a higher level, and that means that the military danger for Europe will grow sharply. Moreover, the West European countries will find themselves even more dependent on Washington's nuclear strategy.

The U.S. decision on the full-scale production of the neutron weapon which is being "prepared" by the Pentagon mainly for the "European theater of military action" also leads to an increase in the risk of a military conflict arising. The calculation being made here is to get the West Europeans to accept the neutron weapon as a conventional, allegedly "defensive" weapon, although the well-known expert opinion is that a few neutron bombs are sufficient to destroy every living thing in a major city.

These actions in the light of the well-known U.S. Presidential Directive No 59 testify to the fact that the American administration is continuing to nurture the idea of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe. However, it has to be recognized that for Europe such a war would be a total catastrophe, and Europeans should not forget that.

The new program announced by the White House at the beginning of October of this year for the further buildup of American strategic nuclear arsenals does not serve the strengthening of peace either. The U.S. President did not even hide in his speech the fact that this arms race program is directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community in Europe.

2. Question: What are the reasons for the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles on the European Continent?

Answer: Medium-range nuclear armaments, that is, the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities, as well as corresponding armaments of the other NATO countries, first appeared in Europe in the fifties. They were aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies. How should we have reacted to that?

The Soviet Union was compelled to counterpose the threat from the nuclear facilities of the United States and NATO with their own SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles and medium-range bombers. These facilities have existed for over 20 years and are in need of modernization.

U.S. and NATO nuclear weapons were modernized several times over this period. They are being perfected now as well. In Britain, for instance, new submarine-based Polaris A-3TK missiles with six, instead of three warheads, are being introduced into service, and an eight-warhead Trident is to be introduced in the future. In France, according to the press, land and sea-based missiles with monobloc [monoblochnyy] warheads will be replaced with new missiles with seven warheads, and the number of nuclear missile submarines will be increased. U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons are also being modernized.

The process of modernization is being carried on in the USSR as well. The old SS-4 and SS-5 systems are being replaced with SS-20 missiles. However, in modernizing our weapons we, in order to preserve parity, do not increase by a single unit the total amount of medium-range carriers in Europe. The number of launch installations for missiles, as well as the total capacity of their warheads, are even being decreased. The range of the SS-20 missiles has not, practically, been increased either, relative to the ones they are replacing. Naturally the new missiles are technically better than the old ones -- how can it be otherwise -- however, they do not lead to a violation of the military balance nor do they change the strategic situation as a whole.

3. Question: What do you think of the statements by the NATO leaders concerning the USSR's alleged considerable superiority in conventional weapons in Europe?

Answer: This does not conform with reality. Indeed, this is recognized even in the West. According to the data of the London Institute of Strategic Studies ("Balance of Armed Forces in 1981-1982") the overall numbers of the armed forces are: NATO -- 4,933,000; Warsaw Pact -- 4,788,000. The number of land forces personnel in Europe is: NATO -- 2,123,000; Warsaw Pact -- 1,669,000.

A group of American authors from the Carnegie Foundation recently published a study, which for the period 1976-80, shows an approximate balance in central Europe between the land forces of NATO (1,096,000 men) and the Warsaw Pact (1,124,000 men).

The exchange of figures at the Vienna talks (as of 1 January 1980) also confirms the existence of an approximate equality in the numbers of land forces and air forces of the sides in central Europe (NATO -- 991,000; Warsaw Pact -- 979,000).

The version about the USSR's considerable superiority in tanks does not stand up to criticism. In the first place, as U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger wrote in 1974 in a report to Congress: "Modern anti-tank weapons, deployed in sufficient numbers, compensate for the superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries in numbers of tanks. In this connection we do not consider it necessary to have a number of tanks equal to the Soviet Union." The NATO strategists considered it necessary, according to their own admissions, to ensure "equality of combat potentials" in this area in precisely this way. According to an admission by former U.S. Under Secretary of Defense W. Perry, at present "...the NATO countries have roughly 193,000 highly efficient anti-tank guided missiles and the greatest variety of means for their combat application." According to the above-mentioned London institute, NATO has a four-fold superiority over the Warsaw Pact in anti-tank guided missile launchers.

Second, although the Joint Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact do indeed have more tanks, the NATO countries also have quite a few. Today, the NATO armed forces have tens of thousands of tanks. The leaders of the United States and NATO are considerably understating the number of tanks they have (allegedly less than 12,000). In actual fact the troops have over 16,000 tanks available. Moreover, about 1,500 American tanks and 6,500 tanks of the West European NATO countries are in depot in Europe.

Thus, objective statistics show that whether or not you take the correlation of forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in terms of personnel or tanks, or aircraft, in all cases there exists an approximate parity between the sides. There is an equilibrium; it exists, not on paper but in actuality.

4. Question: Why does the Soviet side regard the neutron weapon as more dangerous and fatal than other kinds of nuclear arms:

Answer: Neutron weapons are thermonuclear weapons and are unconditionally categorized in the class of offensive ones. They possess all the strike factors [porazhayushchiy faktor] of nuclear weapons, and also have fatal neutron radiation.

According to the assessment of Western specialists, if a one-kiloton neutron weapon exploded, all buildings within a radius of 150 meters would be destroyed. People under cover would die within a radius of 800 meters and would receive a fatal dose of radiation within a radius of 1.6 km. Coverings over cellars, which will often serve as refuges for civilians, will not be sufficiently able to reduce the flux of neutrons. Thus, a layer of concrete with a thickness of 250 mm will reduce the dose of neutrons by not more than a factor of ten.

The chief purpose of the neutron weapon is to kill people while at the same time preserving buildings, objects and other "things of value." Therefore, when proponents of the neutron weapon say that it is "humane", then one should bear in mind that it is "humane" only in relation to concrete and metal. In relation to people it is the most inhumane, barbaric weapon. Under the effect of neutrons in the cells of a live tissue there is a rupture of the chromosomes and the cells are destroyed or become incapable of being divided. Neutron radiation has a dangerous effect on the nervous system, particularly on the human brain, as a result of which there is a loss of orientation, an inability to perform the most elementary functions and, ultimately, convulsions and a loss of consciousness. A human being dies in agony and torment. The use of major neutron weapons leads to the mass destruction of the population and fatal consequences both for the present and future generations.

According to the views of NATO military circles, neutron weapons can be used at any stage of the armed conflict and even at its very beginning. It is impossible not to note that not only the use of it, but its very appearance in the NATO arsenal bears a provocative character. Neutron weapons, as is known, blurs the distinction between operations involving the use of conventional means and the use of nuclear arms, lowers the so-called nuclear threshold and increases the probability of a nuclear conflict breaking out. Therefore, it is extremely dangerous, in that it may precipitate nuclear disaster.

5. Question: How, in your view, do you see the role of France and of the French people in the struggle for disarmament and strengthening of security?

Answer: The Soviet people have a great liking for the French people. The Soviet Union appreciated the efforts of France in our joint struggle, which was aimed at routing fascism, during World War II.

In the past decades France contributed greatly to the establishment of the climate of detente and cooperation in Europe. In the present complicated international situation the struggle for disarmament and for strengthening security is assuming foremost significance. No peoples or states can afford to stand aside from this noble cause. We believe that France can take a prominent part in the normalization of the international situation and in the establishment of a constructive dialogue between East and West.

FURTHER COMMENT ON REAGAN SPEECH, 'ZERO OPTION'

U.S. Sincerity Questioned

LD201620 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 20 Nov 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- Addressing the National Press Club in Washington on November 18, U.S. President Reagan did not stint publicity statements about the striving of his administration for peace, for talks with the Soviet Union on "substantial reductions in nuclear arms" for lessening the threat of war. He even proposed that the term strategic arms limitation be replaced with the term "strategic arms reduction talks," whose English acronym sounds highly promising "START."

But what sort of a start can it be? Does Washington really wish serious business talks to curb the arms race in the field of nuclear arms or use the talk on a reduction of strategic arms as a cover for giving a fresh start to a new round of this most dangerous race?

The practical deeds of the present U.S. administration suggest rather the latter, as it torpedoed the process of the limitation of strategic arms by having actually refused to ratify the SALT II treaty, which was in the main elaborated by two Republican administrations (Nixon and Ford) and signed by President Carter, thus cancelling the results of many years of work in this field. The U.S. administration has taken course for starting an unprecedented arms race, by declaring as its top priority objective for the next two years that of ensuring military superiority of the USA over the USSR.

What is the real worth of Reagan's statements about the wish for talks and reaching "verifiable" agreements, if his administration is actually leading things to the arms race becoming uncontrolled? Former U.S. Ambassador A. Harriman writes in this connection that United States intends to deploy thousands of units of cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, which in their very nature are hard to count as they are not verifiable. These missiles make the preceeding agreements outdated and new treaties impossible, Harriman pointed out.

Can one seriously speak of a striving for a "substantial reduction" of nuclear missiles, if the Washington administration, which declined the USSR's proposal to conclude an agreement banning the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, is doing everything in its power to intensify the development and production of new types and systems of weapons, such as the atomic powered submarine missile carriers of the Ohio type, the intercontinental MX missiles, cruise missiles, the "shuttle" space system and the neutron weapon.

The demagogic statements about the readiness for a "reduction of strategic arms" are designed only to reassure the public of the countries-allies of the USA in NATO, which Washington has once simply deceived, promising them to ensure a ratification of the SALT II treaty if they agree to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The consent is known to have been given, but the promised treaty has been buried.

We would still like to hope that Washington will once again seriously think over its approach to the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms. In doing so it is necessary to preserve everything positive that was achieved at the preceding SALT talks, proceeding from the sole possible realistic principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

Gilashvili Criticism of Reagan

LD201800 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- "President Reagan deliberately deludes world public opinion when he claims that the United States has no equivalent in Western Europe to the Soviet medium-range missiles. It is well known that the United States possesses a great arsenal of forward-based systems. The Pentagon keeps in Western Europe about 7,000 nuclear warheads targeted east," Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili told TASS, commenting on the U.S. President's speech at the National Press Club in Washington. Gilashvili took part in the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which closed in the Kremlin yesterday.

"Indeed, only a naive person may believe that we shall liquidate our defense potential in Europe to meet Reagan's 'proposal' not to station in this case new American missiles in Western Europe," Pavel Gilashvili stressed. "It is clear to anyone that the dismantling of the Soviet missiles will immediately result in U.S. military superiority over the USSR and its allies."

"It is obvious that President Reagan will now assert: The Soviets did not accept my peace initiative, therefore we call on you, West Europeans, to deploy American missiles in Europe. He will thus try to escalate even more the arms race, impose American policy on the Western European countries and continue confrontation with the Soviet Union."

"What we offer is that reduction of armaments be agreed by way of honest and equitable talks. The USSR Supreme Soviet's 'Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World,' adopted at its previous session, also calls for that. It can be that Mr Reagan has not as yet read this document. It is advisable that he should. It clearly sets forth the USSR's position as regards consolidation of peace, security and trust between the peoples," Gilashvili said.

Euromissiles, 'Zero Option'

LD211422 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 21 Nov 81

["'Zero' of Chances for the Success of Deceit" -- TASS headline; TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, TASS -- The so-called "zero option" on Eurostrategic weapons, Ronald Reagan-style, is actually zero only for one side, exactly for the socialist community.

Another side, the West, would preserve under such "an option" practically the whole arsenal of nuclear medium-range means, aimed eastward. In these conditions the very term "zero option" looks conformably to the latest U.S. proposals, as downright mockery of common sense. It will mislead only those who like to be misled.

A report was published in the Western press today, saying that permanent representatives of the NATO member-countries at the headquarters of that organization "fully backed" the American initial stand at the coming negotiations with the USSR, which was contained in the U.S. President's speech. Some West European leaders declare, pursuing the same line, that a compromise should initially be reached with regard to ground-based missiles. Inclusion into the agenda of the negotiations planes and sea-based weapons, as they say, so much "complicate the negotiations" that it will not be possible to expect success.

Deliberately or not, one "small detail" is "forgotten." About a thousand medium-range carriers were deployed on the USSR's territory with a view of balancing approximately the same number of similar Western means, the basis of which are U.S. forward-based nuclear means, deployed on the continent and on adjacent seas as of 1950's.

For the Soviet citizen and, by the way, for residents of any other country, be that in the west or in the east of Europe, it does not matter at all from where an atomic charge, directed against him, is launched: from the ground, from the air, from the surface of the sea or from the depth of the sea. Any such charge is equally dangerous and to expect that socialist countries will agree to unilateral disarmament, will bring their defence potential to zero, whereas the West would retain its arsenal of medium-range nuclear means intact, means to doom beforehand the coming negotiations to a failure.

It is to be hoped that the last word in this issue has not yet been said, and that the West, on giving up attempts to cheap deceit of guillible people, would display readiness for serious and honest negotiations. As to the socialist countries, they, as before, will be working for reduction of the military potentials of both sides and establishment of equilibrium at the lowest level possible (up to universal controlled disarmament -- if, certainly, the West agrees to it).

USSR PROPOSAL ON ARMS IN SPACE APPROVED IN UN

LD231315 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 23 Nov, TASS -- The UN General Assembly's First Committee has approved the Soviet Union's proposal to conclude a treaty banning the placement of arms of any kind in outer space.

The Soviet initiative is directed toward stronger peace and international security. It reflects mankind's common interest in the further uses of outer space for peaceful purpose.

The committee's resolution stresses the consequent danger to humanity if space is made an arena of the arms race and a source of building up tension between states. In accordance with the resolution, a request for talks on concerting the text of the new treaty will be forwarded to the Committee on disarmament.

The resolution, sponsored jointly by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, was endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the UN member-states. It was mainly NATO members that abstained from voting.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON BREZHNEV VISIT, REAGAN SPEECH

PM231421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] Following the Course of the 26th CPSU Congress

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session held in Moscow this week have attracted close attention from the international public. That is understandable. From what the Communist Party proposes and from the kind of plans our country's supreme legislative organ approves, people abroad judge both the prospects for the Soviet state's internal development and the directions of its foreign policy.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum has elicited great interest worldwide. In their comment on it the news agencies, papers, radio and television of various countries have noted that the course the Soviet Union will continue to follow is that outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Indeed, the party Central Committee November plenum was a direct, immediate continuation of the congress in that it concretized the guidelines the congress adopted for the first half of the eighties.

The international public has also noted that, in comprehensively considering and approving USSR state plans for economic and social development and the USSR state budget, the USSR Supreme Soviet session held in the wake of the CPSU Central Committee plenum outlined ways to implement the party congress' decisions in various spheres of economic and cultural building, to improve the Soviet people's living standards and to strengthen the USSR's defense capability. And no objective observer could fail to note that the Soviet economic plans help to consolidate the cause of mutually advantageous international cooperation and thus to strengthen world peace.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum L.I. Brezhnev said that the country's economy is being affected by the operation of factors entirely or partially outside our control. Thus in formulating relevant plans it has, of course, been necessary to take into account the increased complexity of the international situation, stemming from the fact that aggressive imperialist circles, operating under cover of the "Soviet military threat" myth that they themselves are fueling, are pushing the world toward an escalation of the arms race in which they hope to change in their own favor the correlation of forces in the world arena.

Under these conditions increasing significance is assumed by the 26th CPSU Congress foreign policy initiatives geared to improving the international situation, curbing the arms race, continuing the detente process and ensuring lasting peace and the peoples' security. Since the congress, the peace program for the eighties adopted there has been further deepened and developed. The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum totally approves the Central Committee Politburo's activity to implement the strategic course formulated by the party congress in the spheres of both domestic and foreign policy and to implement the tasks of communist building.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG is designed to be another important event in international life connected with the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. It is a natural continuation of the line of mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries and of the constructive development of Soviet-West German relations, built on the basis of the 1970 Moscow treaty.

Moreover, in the present complex international situation the significance of the visit transcends the bounds of USSR-FRG bilateral relations proper. For these relations are an important element in world politics as a whole, and the stability of peace in Europe depends on them in considerable measure.

Long before the beginning of the visit and especially since the publication of L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions from the editors of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, this event has increasingly found itself the focus of attention from most diverse circles of the international public.

Speaking about the upcoming talks in Bonn, L.I. Brezhnev declared: "Both our countries have repeatedly advocated establishing a military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level, including in the sphere of nuclear arms. The question is how to do this. Our views diverge appreciably on this point. But we must seek a solution. I recall that in the joint declaration that I and Chancellor Schmidt signed on May 1978 the two sides clearly advocated that no one seek military superiority and declared that approximate equality and parity are sufficient to ensure defense. We are still committed to that now. There we have a basis and a starting point for subsequent talks."

The Soviet leader's clear and precise answers to questions on the problems that can be said, without exaggeration, to perturb all mankind have been widely circulated in the world and have made a profound impression.

Their analysis of the present stage of international relations and explanation of the Soviet position have strengthened the belief of those who are struggling for peace and against nuclear catastrophe in the feasibility of the goal they have set themselves. This was not to everyone's taste. And it is evidently no accident that right on the threshold of the Soviet leader's visit to the FRG obvious attempts to weaken the influence of peace-loving Soviet foreign policy on world public opinion have been made in the West.

Propaganda Trick

The Washington POST recently wrote that "a highly thrusting U.S. information policy abroad, conceived as a challenge to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Marxist societies in general, is evolving in the circles of the Reagan administration." Although, as the same newspaper reports, at least "one highly contentious aspect of this policy" which "portends total ideological warfare in the likeness and image of the cold war of the fifties and early sixties" still has to be discussed in the Senate, this policy is obviously already inspiring some transatlantic propagandists.

Thus a program chief from the not-unknown VOA radio station is militating for the renunciation of everything he terms "the tendency to broadcast any old sentimental rubbish." Henceforth, he stated, this radio station must perform two clearly differentiated functions: on the one hand extolling the American way of life and U.S. policy, operating like "an agency advertising soap, for instance;" on the other, discrediting the Soviet Union by every means, depicting it as "the last great predatory empire on earth."

Statements of this sort involuntarily come to mind when reading the details of how President R. Reagan's speech delivered on 18 November at the Washington National Press Club was arranged and presented by the relevant U.S. propaganda services. It transpires that the direct publicizing of this speech alone -- it was relayed to West Europe by communications satellite -- cost the government -- that is, the U.S. taxpayer -- $50,000. Indeed, since it was not a case of soap but a far more expensive "commodity" -- U.S. nuclear missiles -- this sum does not seem excessive.

Let us refer in passing to an AP report according to which the implementation of the program approved by NATO for deploying 572 new U.S. missiles on the territory of West European countries will, according to Pentagon estimates, cost approximately $5 billion. In all, as is well known, the Washington administration plans to spend the astronomical sum of $1.5 trillion for military purposes in the next few years.

Nor is the U.S. press concealing the propagandist nature of R. Reagan's speech. The Washington POST writes of the reaction to it in the U.S. "echelons of power" "The President's speech has to all appearances done him a good service on several planes at once -- at any rate," the newspaper adds with justified caution, "at the initial stage. It has enabled Reagan to take the political initiative at a time when his adminstration is encountering certain difficulties. The speech also gave him an opportunity to please the 'hawks' in Congress and at the same time to disarm those who were criticizing the administration's former bellicosity."

Let us leave to the newspaper's conscience such a facile assessment of the responses to the President's speech. As is well known, even among U.S. congressmen there have been those who understood its gist from the very first, straightforwardly calling this speech a "propaganda trick."

Indeed, R. Reagan's speech was obviously addressed not so much to the domestic U.S. audience as to the population of the West European countries, where U.S. foreign policy, so far proclaimed openly with its sights on the arms race and sinister declarations concerning the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent, has generated a powerful movement of protest among the people's masses. It has caused increasingly serious anxiety in NATO circles. It is indicative that, immediately prior to R. Reagan's preannounced speech, NATO Secretary General J. Luns arrived in Washington. No one concealed the fact that this "surprise visit" was dictated by concern about the West European countries' attitude to the prospect of the buildup of U.S. nuclear armaments in West Europe. Luns himself had to admit that. After meeting U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Secretary of State A. Haig, he told journalists that he had discussed with the U.S. adminstration representatives the current situation in West Europe in the light of the recent mass demonstrations in various European countries protesting against the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles.

It is understandable, therefore, that in the U.S. President's lengthy speech it was primarily the section about these missiles which attracted attention. The fact that Soviet-U.S. nuclear armaments talks are due to resume in Geneva no later than 30 November lent additional urgency to this problem.

As is well known, in his speech R. Reagan put forward something one could not call an absolute novelty, since the gist of his "proposal" has long been considered in NATO circles and has even been dubbed the "zero option" there. The U.S. President has now officially adopted it, at least as a propaganda weapon. Summing up the relevant section of his speech, New York TIMES observer W. Safire writes, not without irony: "The President was trying to present the United States as an angel; if the USSR destroys its SS-20 missiles, we will renounce the deployment of U.S. missiles."

However, such tricks cannot mislead broad circles of the West European public. This public, as borne out by the numerous responses from individuals and entire organizations, understands the deliberate unfeasibility of the "recipes" put forward by the U.S. President. After all, it is obvious that by deliberately discounting the U.S. forward-based facilities already in West Europe and equally the nuclear potential of Britain and France, the United States and NATO are seeking to secure for themselves superiority over the Soviet Union in the sphere of medium-range nuclear armaments.

The fact that the "proposal" on the "zero option" has been newly put forward before the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks starting again in Geneva can only attest that the United States is trying to complicate their progress and at the same time destroy West Europe's mounting protest movement against the nuclear arms race which Washington is spurring on.

Everyone Needs Peace

The groundlessness of the allegations about supposed Soviet military superiority was shown up convincingly in L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the questions put by the editors of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. Incidentally, one of those replies touched on what the West calls the "zero solution": "Preliminary conditions are being formulated which appear very peculiar: Do not touch -- God forbid -- American forward-based facilities, do not include in any equilibrium the nuclear weapons of the U.S. NATO allies, and limit the scope of the talks just to Soviet medium-range missiles, which would be dismantled 'in exchange' for the U.S. missiles earmarked for deployment in Europe." It is obvious that such a position bears no relation either to objectivity or to realism. Those who put forward "proposals" of this sort to all appearances do not really think the Soviet Union could agree to them, as no other state concerned for its security would agree to them.

In this connection it was said that the authors of such "proposals" do not, in fact, want talks, still less successful talks. They need to wreck the talks as a kind of alibi for continuing the premediated arms race and the planned turning West Europe into a launchpad for new American missiles targeted on the USSR.

Let us recall that these words were published 2 weeks before R. Reagan made his speech in Washington. It remains for the peoples of West Europe, to whom his speech was primarily addressed, and, along with them, for everyone who values the cause of peace and security to hope that this is not the American adminstration's last word.

As for the Soviet Union, "We do not seek confrontation with the United States, nor do we encroach on America's legitimate interests," L.I. Brezhnev's letter to President Reagan, published in PRAVDA today, stated. "We want something else -- we want peace, cooperation, a sense of mutual trust and good will between the Soviet Union and the United States. Guided by this sincere desire, we now offer the United States and other Western countries honest, constructive talks and a search for mutually acceptable solutions to practically all the major questions that exist between us -- curbing the arms race, liquidating very dangerous hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and measures to strengthen confidence and develop mutually advantageous cooperation."

Not only the socialist countries but all the peoples of our planet, including those of the United States, need peace and tranquillity.

HUNGARIAN, WESTERN PRESS ON BREZHNEV CPSU SPEECH

PM231637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report dated 17 Nov: "Strategy of Peace and Progress"]

[Excerpts] The mass news media of foreign countries attach paramount significance to the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and to the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Commenting on the speech which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the plenum, newspapers point out that the Soviet leader's speech comprehensively analyzed the main problems of the Soviet Union's economic and social development, made a detailed political assessment of the draft 11th 5-Year Plan and indicated ways to eliminate difficulties and shortcomings in planning, administration and management. Foreign comments point out that the plenum wholly and fully approved the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in implementing the strategic course elaborated by the 26th party congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and in realizing the tasks of communist building.

"Leonid Brezhnev: We Will Continue Developing the Economic Might of the Soviet State" -- beneath this headline Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG publishes a report from Moscow. The newspaper points out: L.I. Brezhnev declared in his speech at the plenum that great political, organizational and economic work has been done since the 26th CPSU Congress. The labor and political activeness of the masses has increased. The Soviet people have entered the new 5-year plan with a sense of optimism and confidence in their strength. They are convinced that the great and complex tasks of communist creation set by the congress will be successfully resolved.

Concerning the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech, America's Washington POST emphasized that it "was noted for its frankness." The New York TIMES singles out L.I. Brezhnev's statements to the effect that the state of affairs in the USSR's economy is affected by factors which are wholly or partially outside its control. For 3 years in a row now droughts have greatly harmed the economy. Naturally, the growing complexity of the international situation also had to be taken into account in drawing up the plans, the newspaper adds.

Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH writes that, although, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, the present 5-year plan began for the USSR with a year of bad harvest, this cannot and must not shake the party's guidelines for rapid and steady growth in food production.

CSCE DELEGATE CITES BREZHNEV INTERVIEW STANCE

LD202116 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 20 Nov, TASS -- The Madrid meeting is continuing the discussion of issues connected with the convocation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The speech by the head of the U.S. delegation, Max Kampelman, boiled down to the summary of the U.S. president's remarks made on November 18, specifically, those related to the issues of the Madrid meeting.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreigy Minister Leonid Ilichev in his statement reminded the participants in the meeting that the USSR's position on the issues mentioned by the U.S. delegate was set forth in detail in the recently published replies by the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev to the questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

Speaking about questions directly linked with the convocation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, proposed by the Warsaw Treaty countries, the Soviet representative said: "We have always stressed that the convocation and holding of the conference meet to an equal degree the security interests of all the states -- participants in the all-European conference. That is why the contributions to military detente should be equal in value, an accord on this issue can be achieved only on the principle of equality and equal security of all the participating states. The Warsaw Treaty member-states insist only on one thing, that the United States and NATO measure on the whole their security by the same scale as their own.

"We have always wanted," Leonid Ilichev went on to say, "that the conference would examine measures of building confidence and security, essential in military respects," which would in fact be directed at reducing military danger in Europe. And we express the desire that the representatives of the United States and its allies not only express readiness to examine at the conference new measures on strengthening confidence and security in Europe, but would also make real steps in this direction following the example of the Soviet Union. And we are prepared to consider carefully any initiative of the U.S. delegation to this effect.

SHIBAYEV ATTENDS EUROPEAN TU CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

LD232222 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, 23 Nov, TASS -- The fourth European trade union conference opened here today. The main issue on the meeting's agenda is modern technology and its impact on employment and working conditions.

In capitalist countries scientific and technological progress and the introduction of new equipment and technology are known to bring further hardships for the factory and office workers, including deteriorating working conditions and production environment and massive dismissals. The task of the current conference in Geneva is to determine what the trade unions can do to protect the working people's interests.

The Soviet trade unions are represented by a delegation led by A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Shibayev Address

LD232329 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, 23 Nov, TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The fourth European trade union conference has opened here with the participation of the leaders of trade union centres of European countries. The main item on the agenda is modern technology and its impact on employment and conditions of work.

Addressing the conference, head of the delegation of the Soviet trade union, AUCCTU Chairman Aleksey Shibayev stressed the importance of the issue under discussion. Such a positive phenomenon of the present as speedy scientific-technical progress is conducive to a reduction of the labour force, which under the conditions of capitalism means a further growth of the number of unemployed. The objective of the Geneva meeting is to decide what trade unions can do for the protection of interests of the working people. A fundamentally different situation exists in the USSR and the other socialist countries, where the achivements of science and technology are used in the interests of the entire people, the speaker said. Under the conditions of socialism, production is restructured with the active participation of trade unions and with due regard for the interests of the working people and the right to work guaranteed by the Constitution.

The participants in the Geneva forum realize that the question being discussed by them as well as other problems of concern for the working people cannot be successfully resolved without ensuring a lasting peace and ending the arms race, which would make it possible to switch enormous funds and resources to peaceful needs.

It is necessary to press ahead for ending the production of the nuclear weapons and for disarmament, the conference was told by President of the Federation of German Trade Unions of the FRG (DGB) Heinz-Oskar Vetter. Everything must be done to ensure peace all over the world. The working people are for detente, and we will make every effort to ensure its development.

A letter by the delegation of Soviet trade unions has been circulated at the conference. The letter stresses that the plans for the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range missile-nuclear weapons and the neutron weapon, Washington's proclamation of the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent jeopardize the very existence of our civilization. The Soviet working people, the letter says, are convinced that the intensification and pooling of antiwar efforts by trade unions of all trends may become a powerful factor for the strengthening of peace and security of peoples.

KARMAL THANKS AAPSO LEADERS FOR SUPPORT

LD202308 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Kabul, 20 Nov, TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the State Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has expressed his country's striving for peace in the region and friendly relations with all countries, especially its neighbours. Babrak Karmal today received the heads of the delegations to the 10th Session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO). The Afghan leader thanked the foreign guests for their solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan. He highly estimated the AAPSO's activity. People's solidarity is one of the effective means to protect peace, he said, that is why the AAPSO really promotes peace, detente and progress of mankind. The people of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Party and the Afghan Government sincerely want peace in their country, in the region and throughout the world, Babrak Karmal declared.

Babrak Karmal pointed out development of friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. He stresses that this friendship and brotherhood are deep rooted. The working people and all national and progressive forces in Afghanistan have been developing and strengthening this friendship for more than 60 years.

He denounced the machinations of imperialism and hegomony which generate obstacles to the establishment of peace in the region.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the April revolution is irreversible because it meets the historical and national aspirations of the Afghan people. Revolutionary Afghanistan is not alone in its struggle. All fraternal socialist countries, workers' movements and peace forces support it, the Afghan leader stressed.

Tashkent Radio Commentary

GF241240 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 23 November carries a station observer's commentary entitled "Solidarity With the People of the DRA." The radio recalls the recent AAPSO conference in Kabul and states that the reason it met in Kabul is the strong solidarity of AAPSO members with "the revolutionary DRA, which is struggling against armed interference by imperialism, bands of robbers and counterrevolutionaries."

Quoting AAPSO Secretary General (Nouri Abdurrazzak) as stating during the opening session that "it is necessary to safeguard the (?people's) will and DRA independence," the radio states that regardless of the view of AAPSO members on matters related to the DRA, the United Nations was recently forced to hold a conference on the "so-called DRA question" describing the move to hold the said conference as aimed at stepping up activities against the DRA revolution and opposing the defusing of tension in the Middle East. The radio concludes: "The peoples of many countries are condemning the unlawful resolution concerning the so-called DRA question. The imperialists have failed to (?convince) the numerous friends of the DRA. The strong solidarity of these friends with the DRA is a source of strong inspiration for the DRA people in their struggle against Washington, Beijing and (?the dark forces in the international domain)."

UN DOCUMENT OPPOSES IMPERIALIST THREAT TO NATURE

LD190815 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS -- "The importance and timeliness of this document is determined above all by the tremendous danger to the environment stemming from the arms race, which is whipped up by the imperialist forces," Sofya Timofeyeva writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the resolution on the historical responsibility of states for the preservation of the earth's nature for the present and future generations.

"Mankind has already seen to what catastrophic results may lead the use of nuclear and chemical weapons," the commentary says. "The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were victims of nuclear attacks by the United States, took place three and a half decades ago. But its fatal results are felt to this day. The nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, which are, regrettably, conducted by some countries until now, cripple the earth's appearance."

Sofya Timofeyeva points out in her commentary that the destruction of the natural environment reached the greatest scope during the U.S. aggression in Indochina.

"Imperialism" says the commentary, "above all U.S. imperialism, is designing in its militaristic frenzy ever new barbarous means of warfare. It is precisely the nature of the neutron weapon, a decision on whose production has been recently taken by the White House."

"The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have for many years now put forward at all international levels constructive proposals for the elimination of the threat hanging over nature, and the present resolution of the UN General Assembly is also a result of the USSR's initiative."

"The duty of all states and governments of the world," the commentator points out, "is strict compliance with the provisions of that international document so that the earth's nature be preserved by common efforts for the generations to come."

DEMICHEV, STUKALIN RECEIVE UNESCO OFFICIAL

LD201542 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of the United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), was here on his way to Hanoi.

Today, Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, received Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow and had a conversation with him.

Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow also had a meeting with Viktor Stukalin, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL COURSES IN DUSHANBE -- International courses have begun in Dushanbe, the capital of the Tadzhik SSR, on treatment of contagious diseases threatening mankind and the animal world. The courses, under UN auspices, are being attended by experts from 20 countries including the DRA, India, the Congo, Laos and Syria. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Nov 81 GF]

REAGAN WELCOMED APPROVAL OF WEAPONS SYSTEMS

LD201904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] On the very next day after he had put forward the so-called peace proposals at the National Press Club, President Reagan of the United States welcomed the approval by the House of Representatives of Congress of multimillion dollar sums for the program to create the latest means of delivering nuclear weapons -- the MX intercontinental missile and the B-1 strategic bomber. As a White House spokesman stated, the creation of the new arms is fully in accordance with the administration's course of building up the United States' military potential.

Earlier, a similar statement had been made by Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, who indicated directly that Reagan's initiative in no way signified a change in U.S. policy, which is directed, as is known, toward an arms race and a striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

SUSPENSION OF AEROFLOT FLIGHTS CRITICIZED

LD201830 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Nov, TASS -- U.S. State Department has taken yet another discriminatory step in relation to the Soviet Aeroflot airline. On the insistence of the State Department, the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, which monitors the flights of civil aircraft in the air-space of the United States, has banned the regular Soviet passenger flights from Moscow to Washington and back for the duration of one week, namely from 21 to 28 November. The upshot is that the Aeroflot will have to cancel its flights on this itinerary, scheduled for 22 and 24 November, which is bound to cause significant inconveniences for passengers, including U.S. nationals.

The pretext for this unprecedented decision was an unfounded and spurious charge against Aeroflot from the U.S. State Department, allegeing that an Aeroflot plane during its November 8 flight committed twice a "deliberated" deviation from its established itinerary over U.S. territory.

However, as has been documentarily proved in the explanatory note submitted by Aeroflot to the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, the crew of the Soviet plane on that day only obeyed the orders of the flight controllers to change its course, orders which are quite mandatory for a plane.

As can be seen even from the official U.S. documents, these orders were due to the difficult situation and that had arisen in assuring flight control. [sentence as received] This situation has developed in the United States in the wake of the sacking by the Reagan administration of all the skilled civil aviation flight controllers after the general strike begun by them in August. It is characteristic that even Assistant Secretary for European Affairs Lawerence Eagleburger, in a memorandum to the Civil Aeronautics Board, has in effect admitted that all this trumped-up history has largely been a consequence of the confusion reigning in the United States itself.

This is not the first case of U.S. authorities resorting to discriminatory practices regarding Aeroflot planes. Resorting to spurious pretexts, they have managed to cancel Aeroflot flights on the Moscow-New York-Moscow itinerary although it is provided for in the intergovernmental agreement on air communications between the USSR and the USA. In May of this year, American customs officials and FBI agents carried out a blatant provocation at Washington's Dulles airport against an Aeroflot plane preparing to take off on a flight from Washington to Moscow, searching and ransacking the plane.

The USSR Embassy in the United States has protested the arbitrary decision to ban flights which constitutes a fresh violation by the American side of the air communications agreement concluded between the USSR and the USA.

UN DISCUSSES ATTACK ON SOVIET ENVOY IN NEW YORK

LD211108 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 21 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] New York, 21 Nov, TASS -- Despite numerous promises, the United States does not fulfill international commitments it has assumed to ensure safety of foreign missions accredited at the United Nations and of their staff.

As a result of the connivance of the U.S. authorities which is almost criminal, the campaign of threats and intimidation with regard to foreign diplomats and members of their families continues in New York. Numerous acts of terror and vandalism are committed with regard to missions of a number of states. This was pointed out by participants in a meeting of the UN Committee on Relations With the Host Country, the USA, that was held at the United Nations headquarters.

The attention of the committee's members centered on another abominable occurrence that happened a few days ago when the residence of the USSR ambassador at the United Nations in New York's suburb of Glen Cove was fired at from automatic weapons. It is stressed in a verbal note of the Soviet mission circulated here that it is only by a happy chance that this attempt on the life of Soviet people has not led to loss of life.

The situation with ensuring safety of foreign diplomats in New York is becoming worse and worse, said USSR representative Richard Ovinnikov. We strongly protest against the connivance of the local authorities with criminals and demand that those guilty of such terroristic actions be indentified and punished.

This demand was supported by chairman of the committee Andreas Mavrommatis of Cyprus. He pointed out that it is the foremost duty of the authorities of the host country to take the necessary and effective measures to prevent acts of terror and provocations against foreign missions and their personnel.

The members of the committee pointed out the fact that as a rule it is members of staff of missions of socialist or progressive developing countries, as well as national liberation movements that are subjected to attacks and terroristic actions. The tactic of open threats conducted by official Washington with regard to many of these states -- the USSR, Vietnam, Cuba, Angola, Libya, Nicaragua, and others, helps create in the United States, the atmosphere when those who refuse to follow in the wake of the U.S. policy are unprotected against terroristic acts.

'LOST' NUCLEAR BOMB, ACCIDENTAL WAR VIEWED

LD211815 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Nov, TASS -- An American nuclear bomb, "lost" more than thirty years ago by an American B-36 bomber, is lying on the ocean floor off the shores of the Canadian Province of British Columbia, according to the CANADIAN PRESS AGENCY.

Throughout all these years, the U.S. defense agency concealed the incident and kept silence on its possible consequences. In this connection many observers recall an incident on board another U.S. Airforce bomber (B-52) which dropped four hydrogen bombs off the Spanish shores. The bombs were found and recovered more than two months later but coastal waters and lands in the region of the Spanish village of Palomares were contaminated. Local inhabitants incurred big economic losses. Many of them developed diseases unknown to modern medicine.

About 200 incidents involving American nuclear weapons occurred in the past thirty years, according to press reports. They took place not only in the United States but also in many parts of the globe where American military bases are located and U.S. Airforce planes carry out flights.

And although through mere luck the incidents did not bring about nuclear explosions, they are fraught with a grave danger to universal peace. Such incidents may result in an outbreak of nuclear war "by mistake," believes the California magazine MOTHER JONES.

ZHUKOV ATTACKS U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' CAMPAIGN

PM231501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 5

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Soap Bubbles"]

[Text] Not a day goes by without leading U.S. figures making yet another slanderous statement against the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. It is simply astounding to read the dispatches coming in from Washington -- one absurd fabrication bursts like a soap bubble, then, in the wink of an eye, another is thought up, and so on ad infinitum.

What is it all about? This. Back on 27 August, F. Reynolds, host of an ABC TV program, stated, "Moscow will undoubtedly call this imperialist propaganda. The United States is beginning a massive, unprecedented campaign to convince West Europeans, and at the same time, Americans, that the Russians really do constitute a tremendous threat to peace, as President Reagan says."

Off they went. First U.S. Secretary of State Haig put into circulation the fabrication that the USSR is organizing terrorism on a worldwide scale. Then the Pentagon invented the myth that we are using chemical weapons. Then the "red book" by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger on the "military threat" from the Soviet Union was published and widely publicized. These costly propaganda campaigns were aimed above all at the West Europeans, whom the American administration seeks to convince that, as they say, it is time to put an end to detente, which the American leaders have declared to be a harmful venture.

But, as often happens, it is easier to formulate a goal than to reach it. You would think everything possible had been done to give the Europeans the shudders in the face of the "veiled Soviet threats" which Washington talks about day and night, but the anticipated effect has still not been produced.

Every time, in fact, it has become clear that it is not the USSR but the United States itself which is to blame for condemning people with false indignation.

Terrorism? That is what CIA agents are involved in, organizing assassination attempts even against state leaders, as Colby, a former leader of that disreputable organization, admitted at a "hearing" in Congress.

Chemical weapons? At a press conference in Kabul were displayed American bombs containing toxic substances; these had been taken from the mercenary bandits sent into Afghanistan and trained by American instructors.

The Soviet threat? But as time goes on people in Europe are becoming increasingly aware that the real threat emanates from the United States, which keeps stepping up the senseless arms race.

The negative reaction even among the closest allies would have discouraged any other government from pursuing its provocative ventures. But not the U.S. administration.

It is still trying to prove that propaganda actions by Washington's state services fail not because there is no demand for their rotten goods but again, because of the Soviet Union's "perfidy."

On 12 October the State Department took the initiative. The latest "document" was put into circulation, allegedly prepared, it says, "in response to demand from private individuals (it is not known which), private organizations (it is not known which) and foreign governments (it is not known which)." It has the bold title: "The Soviet Union's Active Measures: The Forging of Documents, Disinformation, Political Operations -- October 1981."

What are these "active measures?" The authors of the "document" state with aplomb: "The Soviet Union uses the reassuring term 'active measures' in relation to operations aimed at influencing other countries' policy." They assert that the "means used by Moscow" include "control of the press in foreign states," "secret radio stations," the use of scientists, politicians, businessmen and journalists" and so on and so forth.

I tried in vain to discover in this lengthy paper even the least attempt to back up such bold acqusations with facts of any kind, even if given a distorted interpretation. There are none, nor could there be, since none exist. There are only absurd, unsubstantiated accusations.

The State Department "document," which was handed over to the mass media, was in essence copied from a similar CIA "report" on "Soviet propaganda" which was released as a weapon of "psychological warfare" 3 years ago, in late September 1978, but which had no success. It contained the same old unsubstantiated assertions -- in use for many decades now and thoroughly tiresome -- about the "dangerous hand of Moscow," which allegedly manipulates the activity of political parties in the West, controls the Western press and makes use of international organizations for "subversive purposes," having set itself the task of gaining world domination.

Naturally, the new "document," which repeats a 3-year-old fabrication, had no success either. Then another instrument of "psychological warfare" was brought into play. On 10 November the Washington POST announced that the International Communication Agency (ICA) has begun to implement a "project with the bold title 'Truth'" and that this is "sanctioned in general terms by President Reagan." What is this?

"The top leadership in the Reagan administration," Washington POST observer M. Marder wrote, "and in particular the President, are nostalgic for the times when the line of the East-West struggle was precise and unambiguous."

"The U.S. administration," Marder goes on, "intends to sharpen the tone and content of all information (or more accurately, disinformation -- Yu. Zh.) disseminated abroad by the United States." This "offensive information policy," he notes, has been thought up as a "challenge to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Marxist societies in general."

The chief of the ICA himself, the rich Californian Charles Wick, who prides himself on his friendship with Reagan, stated on 23 October to the National Council of Local International Affairs Organizations: "We are in a state of war (?!)." This statement caused a commotion in the United States, and Wick was forced to explain in a talk with a UPI correspondent that he "had in mind the war of ideas with the Soviet Union."

As is clear from Wick's statements, in effect the agency under this leadership will operate under the sign of kindling anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. "We will be more aggressive," he told a Washington POST correspondent.

President D. Eisenhower, in his day, said: "We must adapt our foreign policy to the cold war strategy.... We must take care to ensure that we win in these conditions, and without losses."

Even then, those were the aims of the activity of the notorious Voice of America and Liberation radio stations (the latter subversive radio station was set up by the CIA. The U.S. Congress subsequently took it under its own wing, and it was renamed Radio Liberty).

One of the heralds of the cold war, Senator Karl Mundt, answering the question of what VOA expects from its "Russian listeners," said: "We believe they must...sabotage production in the defense sphere, delay the fulfillment of the 5-year-plan program, which is intended to increase the output of products in the sphere of agriculture and industry...." This frank statement by an American senator went down in the Congressional Record.

Years passed, but the primitive strategy of "psychological warfare" in the United States did not change. Washington "strategists" take the modus operandi of the American special services in the subversive sphere and attribute it to...the Soviet Union.

Take this example. They attribute to Soviet radio, which advocates preserving detente and extending international cooperation, "interference" in other countries' internal affairs. Meanwhile Washington throws huge sums of money into extending its own, really subversive radio propaganda.

The Washington POST published a statement by "high-ranking government officials" at a White House "briefing" to the effect that the United States is setting up a radio station to broadcast to Cuba whose activity, as these "officials" said, "will be similar" to that of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. That means that a new subversive center is being set up to operate according to Senator Mundt's formula.

No wonder the more aggressive Washington's political and propaganda activity becomes, the lower its prestige falls in countries which are U.S. allies in NATO -- their peoples and even ruling circles are increasingly afraid of becoming involved in dangerous adventures. Hence the unprecedented growth in movements opposing the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

The authors of the notorious State Department "document" of 12 October were unable to ignore this phenomenon. They were forced to acknowledge -- however reluctantly -- the mass scale of the antiwar movements in Europe. But how were they to explain their unprecedented activity? Without the least embarrassment, the State Department authors declared them in their "document" to be due to "front organizations" which, as they put it, operate "more effectively than openly pro-Soviet organizations since they can attract people from a wide political spectrum."

Five days after this slanderous document appeared, the U.S. President decided to lend the weight of his prestige to its assertions. Speaking at a meeting with editors of state and local newspapers on 17 October, Reagan gave the following answer to the question "how great a danger does the European peace movement represent?":

"I think," he said, "this is the result of a long-time propaganda campaign. I think the propaganda that has led to this, the ability to turn it on, can be traced back to the Soviet Union."

So that's it! So the Soviet Union, using "front organizations," brought millions of people out into the streets to defend the cause of peace in the cities of Western Europe, and also, I may add, of the United States?

These wild assertions have aroused protests not only among the broad public but even in the ruling circles of a number of West European countries.

Washington probably frowned with displeasure, but it did not cut short the campaign to discredit the antimilitarist movement.

"The imperialists and their accomplices," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warned in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "are systematically waging hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They blacken and distort everything that happens in those countries. The main thing for them is to put people off socialism."

Through the efforts of our party and people and all peace-loving forces, in the seventies it was possible to quench the flames of the cold war. Now Washington is trying to rekindle it. Well, the mighty forces of the supporters of peace, enriched by the experience of past decades of the struggle, will know how to give a fitting rebuff to these attempts.

KORIONOV SCORES U.S. NUCLEAR WAR PLANS

PM201435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 4

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Reason Against Madness"]

[Text] "Confusion," "total muddle," "discord in Washington," "intriguers" -- Western countries' newspapers have been full of such headlines in the last few days. They referred, above all, to the recent, outwardly contradictory statements by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger on questions relating to the unleashing of nuclear war in Europe.

As is known, Haig said that U.S. and NATO military plans envisage the possibility of a so-called "warning nuclear explosion" in Europe. But Weinberger maintained that there is no such plan, although he at once added that he does not rule out the possibility that the United States will be the first to use nuclear weapons. The fog thickened still further when a White House spokesman, pressed by newsmen's questions, announced: "Neither Haig nor Weinberger made a mistake in their statements."

Such vagaries in official Washington circles unsettle even Washington's adherents in West Europe. Britain's SUNDAY TIMES for example, writes in perplexity in an editorial: "Like the Duke of Wellington, who was more afraid of some of his generals than of the enemy, the U.S. allies are confused. At a time when there is growing awareness in Europe of the danger of nuclear war, Reagan and his team seem to be doing their utmost to add fuel to the fire...." West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, saying that not a day passes without talk of limited and unlimited nuclear war, states: "The tone is set in the majority of cases by one of the politicians in the Reagan-Haig-Weinberger team -- hastily, toughly, contradictorily."

However, the contradictoriness in the statements of American figures is only an apparent contradictoriness. In actual fact the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department all adhere to the same position of preparing for and unleashing an unprovoked nuclear war in Europe. This policy has been many years in the making.

H. Scoville, who once held very prominent posts in the Department of Defense and the CIA, recently told correspondents that in the sixties, he personally had participated in military staff games to rehearse a "demonstration" nuclear strike in the event of war starting in West Europe. If that strike did not achieve its aim, it was envisaged that the "players" would make five nuclear strikes, and so forth. In October 1968, the American press reports, Clark Clifford, who was U.S. defense secretary at the time, also expounded to his NATO colleagues a "scenario" of demonstration of explosions.

One issue of the influential American journal FOREIGN POLICY carried an article entitled "Victory Is Possible," which is something like a guide for the practical implementation of Carter's well-known Directive 59.

It states "Washington will indicate the targets whose destruction is, in the final analysis, to ensure the destruction of the Soviet power apparatus and the establishment of a postwar international order compatible with Western ideas of values." According to press reports, one of the chief authors of this article -- Hudson Institute staffer Gray -- is the closest confidant of the present master of the White House.

As is known, official Washington did everything to draw a veil over the true purport of President Reagan's statement to the editors of state and local American newspapers on turning precisely Europe into an arena of nuclear war. It was maintained that the President had been "misunderstood," that his words had been "taken out of context," and so forth. But only a few days after these "refutations" Reagan spoke at a press conference and repeated his previous statement practically word for word.

Granting an interview to a representative of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company a few days ago, the President said in reply to a question as to why he so rarely uses the word "peace" in his speeches that he is against the possibility of "buying peace at any price" since, he said, "there exists a price which must not be paid." Thus, the President confirmed that Haig's well-known statement that "there are more important things than peace...." reflects the considered White House line.

Other documents published by Washington attest most unambiguously that the Pentagon is preparing both to make a first nuclear strike and to wage a long nuclear war. For example, speaking of the specific measures outlined in such sinister "scenarios," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reproduces a statement by some American specialist: "According to the various scenarios, this would require us to make one or several warning strikes in the hope of a probably limited reaction on the enemy's part, and then build up our response accordingly."

It is natural that Haig's revelations concerning this sort of "warning nuclear strike" have aroused a new storm of protests. For the U.S. secretary of state not only confirmed the American doctrine of "limited" nuclear war but also concretized how Washington conceives its implementation. It has become still clearer to millions of people why the United States refuses to accept the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. It has also become still more obvious why the United States is imposing on its allies with such maniacal persistence the implementation of the decision of the NATO Council's December 1979 session to deploy American medium-range missile weapons in West Europe. The fig leaf is falling from those who shout about the "Soviet military threats" and the need for NATO "arms upgrading."

The misanthropic designs of the high priests of nuclear death are being revealed to the peoples. The peoples have risen up in struggle. The most graphic evidence of this is provided by the unprecedented mass antimilitarist antimissile demonstrations which have enveloped dozens of countries and above all Europe, for which the Pentagon is preparing such a grim destiny.

The impressive popular demonstrations in favor of peace generated a fit of malice in the transatlantic atom bomb maniacs. Top-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration took up arms against the people advocating the prevention of nuclear war. U.S. Vice President Bush calls the peace champions "scaremongers." Speaking at the Massachussets Institute of Technology, Bush even resorted to the following acrobatics. He declared that the West Europeans taking part in demonstrations were "forgetting the lessons of World War II." Yet the present massive demonstrations in West Europe in fact attest that the peoples are drawing conclusions from the grim past when the aggressor did not encounter on his path any forces capable of dealing him a prompt, resolute and organized rebuff. Preventing a repetition of such a situation in the nuclear age, when delay is truly tantamount to death, is what motivates those who go on antimissile demonstrations.

The potential aggressor is frightened by the mounting antimilitarist movement and is trying with all his might to split this movement, brandishing the bogey of "the hand of Moscow" again. Thus, R. Reagan has declared that the big popular demonstrations against U.S. nuclear weapons are "the result of propaganda originating from the Soviet Union." After that even the Washington POST could not contain itself, writing unambiguously: "Where has the President dug up these ideas? Who is telling him this is so?"

Indeed, you need an overactive imagination to declare as "Soviet fellow-travellers" the hundreds of thousands of workers and housewives, athiests and Catholics, war veterans and students, farmers and servicemen who followed their heads and hearts and went on the demonstrations in Bonn, New York, London, Rome, Brussels and Paris and thousands of other cities.

The spectrum of political and social forces taking part in the present antiwar movement in Europe is unusually broad. This movement has deep roots and is a new political reality. What is happening is a large-scale evolution, diverse in form, in mass social awareness. Working people are beginning to see more clearly the direct link between the growth of the danger of war and the policy of aggressive imperialist circles. Further millions of people are becoming aware of where Washington's policy is leading. Speaking of what underlies the current popular demonstrations in Europe, the French newspaper LE MONDE asks: "Anti-Americanism?" and answers: "No, anti-Reaganism."

The mass popular actions in favor of peace have shown clearly that the peoples understand where the true threat to mankind comes from. Characteristic in this respect are the results of a public opinion poll conducted by the magazine PUBLIC OPINION which, incidentally, is quite close to the present U.S. administration.

It can be seen from the figures published by PUBLIC OPINION that the majority of those polled in the FRG, the Netherlands and Norway do not believe in the possibility in a "Soviet attack." In Britain only one-fifth of those polled said that they acknowledged such a possibility. The majority of those who answered the questions noted that they do not believe in the U.S. leaders' statements regarding the USSR's "military superiority," which are being used to justify the new round of the arms race unleashed by U.S. imperialism. The most effective method of safeguarding their countries' security is not the strengthening of the NATO armed forces but arms control talks with the USSR -- that is the answer given by 60 percent of those polled in Italy, 50 percent in France, 44 percent in the Netherlands and so forth. According to the poll, the overwhelming majority of FRG inhabitants (71 percent) stated that they do not want to be defended by U.S. missiles.

The movement against Washington's militarist policy is also expanding in the United States itself. New confirmation of this is provided by the holding of a day of struggle against the threat of nuclear war there. It has already been reported that on that day meetings and other antimilitarist actions which essentially became nationwide demonstrations against the threat of nuclear war were held in 147 universities and colleges.

Of course, the propaganda of the initiators of military adventures still keeps considerable strata of the population under its influence. But it is also a fact that new masses of people are gradually freeing themselves from the drug of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. The peoples, particularly in Europe, have felt the beneficial influence of detente on the solution of their urgent vital problems and they are coming out in defense of detente far more actively than before.

Sane people can see that the arms race policy imposed on mankind by the Washington and NATO bosses, threatens mankind with the danger of a new war. On the other hand, the consistent socialist policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and actively supported by all peace-loving states and public movements has brought the indisputable success of a 36-year period of peace in Europe.

This gives millions of people of all continents a feeling of confidence in tomorrow, in a calm, peaceful future, and gives them new strength for the struggle to curb the adventurists. The policy of resolute struggle for peace has every change of prevailing over the dangerous course of the imperialist atom bomb maniacs.

COMMENTS BY ADMIRAL LONG ON DANGERS TO PEACE HIT

LD222045 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 22 Nov 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov, TASS -- High ranking officers of the current administration, the Pentagon, the CIA and other governmental agencies make patently provocative statements about the "Soviet military threat" virtually every day. The latest illustration of this policy line is the belligerent address delivered by Admiral Robert Long, U.S. commander-in chief of the west Pacific command, at a seminar on military problems in Manila.

According to the reports of news agencies, the Pentagon swashbuckler was trying to scare his listeners with ominous warnings about the attempts of the Soviet Union to infiltrate a number of key areas in Asia, the Russians' buildup of their military potential, the growing scope of the Soviets' military operations in the coastal zone of the Indian Ocean, and so on and so forth. Carried away by his militarist hysteria, the U.S. admiral went so far as to claim that the Russians show particular aptitude for the export and use of armed strength.

The allegations of the Pentagon man are nothing new. Without taking the trouble of studying facts, he just repeated a set of stereotype anti-Soviet concoctions cooked up by Washington's propaganda kitchen. However, the high-ranking representative of the U.S. military establishment inadvertently made several admissions incontrovertibly showing that it is the United States rather than the Soviet Union that is spurring on the arms race and feverish militarist preparations in the areas labelled as spheres of vital interests of Washington and that it is U.S. imperialism that is hatching dangerous plans to reach world domination. Admiral Long confirmed, for instance, that the U.S. commitment to build up its military potential has now been spread to the northern part of the Sea of Arabia and the west Pacific where, according to him, about 30 warships and planes carrying AWACS spy systems are maintained on a permanent basis.

Moreover, Admiral Long admitted that the United States was engaged in military programmes intended to build up its forces in the area, including Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. In particular, it is conducting the military exercises "Bright Star-82". He also confirmed that, in addition to the AWACS reconnaissance planes, the United States maintains in the Pacific theatre several special-purpose ships intended to transport 12,000 "combat-ready" Marines and Air Force squadrons in the region.

However, the Pentagon's feverish war preparations in the region go further than that. According to the American press, the U.S. Navy recently deployed a Los Angeles-type submarine carrying nuclear missiles and a destroyer of the Spruance class in the western Pacific.

It is easy to see that by hurling slanderous accusations at the USSR which, as everyone knowns, is pursuing an intrinsically peace-loving policy in Asia and in the Far East, Admiral Long would like to pass the bucket. These unseemly attempts at misleading public opinion only add fat to the fire of anti-Sovietist hysteria whipped up in the U.S. and can incite further aggravation of international tensions.

U.S. USE OF 'SPY SATELLITES' DISCUSSED

PM201649 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Lazarev report: "For Espionage Purposes"]

[Text] New York, 12 Nov -- In its aggressive plans, the American military devotes considerable attention to artificial earth satellites.

In view of the fact that the use of space devices could "radically change the tactics and strategy of combat operations," the Pentagon does not begrudge resources for the creation and insertion into near-earth orbit of artificial satellities, including those intended to carry out espionage functions. It is characteristic, the magazine SCIENCE DIGEST stresses in this connection, that "considerably more resources are allocated to the program for creating military intelligence satellites and inserting them in orbit than to all peaceful space research." Information has recently filtered into the American press giving an impression of the scale of the U.S. military department's activity in this direction.

Thus it has become known that this program is directed by the national intelligence agency [as published: natsionalnoye razvedivateunoye upravleniye], appropriations for which, amounting to at least $2 billion a year, are "hidden" among U.S. Air Force bugdet items. The national intelligence agency has very close contacts with the Pentagon's main contractors, such as Lockheed and Hughes Aircraft, which participate in the insertion into orbit of space spies, packed with the most modern technology.

The main purpose of such satellites, the SCIENCE DIGEST stresses, is, in the Pentagon's view, the collection of information on the Soviet Union, including radio interception, the photographing of sites of great industrial and defense significance, and much more. Moreover, according to the Pentagon's designs, the satellites are needed not only to adjust the targeting of strikes against vitally important installations on the Soviet Union's territory, but also to "coordinate combat operations on a planetwide scale."

As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, the United States is already using approximately 100 satellites to carry out intelligence and other military functions. At the same time, as AP stresses, in the next 10 years the Pentagon intends to insert another 100 purely military space devices into orbit.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD181458 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During the course of the meeting, certain issues of Soviet-American relations and international problems were discussed.

USSR-JAPAN FISHING TALKS FOR 1982 OPEN IN MOSCOW

OW240407 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] USSR-Japan governmental negotiations on 1982 fishing operations in each other's 200-mile zone began on 19 November at the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry in Moscow. The talks began immediately after the conclusion of the fourth USSR-Japan Fisheries Committee meeting which examined marine resources in the northwest Pacific and discussed ways and means to conserve and utilize them. The conclusions drawn at the committee meeting will be reflected in the negotiations between the two governments to determine fish catch quotas in each other's 200-mile zone. The USSR and Japan will also work out regulations governing 1982 fishing operations and supervisory measures.

In view of the new situation in fisheries the world over since the establishment of 200-mile sea limits, the annual governmental talks have become an extremely important event for both Soviet and Japanese fishermen. First Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Kudrayavtsev said in his address at the opening session: Each time in the past we worked out and signed documents regulating mutual relations in fishing in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. I expect that in this year's negotiations, too, we will be able to work in the same spirit and reach an accord at the earliest possible date so that fishermen of both nations can begin their fishing on time. I would like to note on this occasion that the results of activities carried out under the agreements in the past indicate that Soviet and Japanese organizations concerned made great efforts to improve fisheries, insure the observance of regulations and further deepen mutual understanding. All this constitutes a firm basis for further cooperation in the future. One cannot say, however, that everything that has to be done has been done. It is necessary for us to continue to improve our systems of mutual cooperation in this area.

Meanwhile, Donowaki, councillor of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau and head of the Japanese delegation, said in his address:

[Begin recording] I am convinced that if the two delegations discuss matters frankly and in good faith, our negotiations will certainly be fruitful. In conclusion, I would like to express my hope that success in the negotiations will contribute to further developing USSR-Japan relations in fishing and to promoting friendly ties between the two nations. [end recording]

HOKKAIDO RALLY CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES WITH USSR

PM231207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Japan, TASS -- The desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union in a spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation was expressed by participants in a meeting held here by Japanese public representatives. It was organized on the initiative of Hokkaido's democratic organizations within the framework of the Japanese-Soviet friendship month being held in the country.

Representatives of local organs of power, workers and trade union activists stated that the island's inhabitants advocate expansion of mutually beneficial ties with the USSR and the establishment of genuine goodneighborliness between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS IN BANGKOK ASSESSED

BK231309 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Unattributed "editorial"]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic [LPDR], said that his recent visit to Bangkok was very successful. He expressed hope that the frank and invaluable talks he had with the Thai leaders would pave a new way for further developing relations of good neighborliness between the two countries.

The bilateral talks in Bangkok enabled the two sides to reach solutions to various problems concerning relations between the two countries. For example, both sides mutually agreed that more Lao-Thai border points would be opened thus enabling the two countries to expand trade exchanges and turning the Lao-Thai border into a zone of peace. In addition, the two sides also exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries in the Mekong development committee.

It is well understood that no matter how serious a conflict may be, it can be resolved through negotiations. Of course, the parties involved must be sincere and have good will toward each other. Phoun Sipaseut clearly pointed out the international stand of the LPDR Government that the country has implemented a policy of supporting all the countries of Southeast Asia to establish mutual relations on the principles of mutual trust, stability, mutual understanding and justice.

It is worthy of note to recall one of the diplomatic initiatives of the LPDR: The LPDR Foreign Ministry made a proposal at a recent UN General Assembly session outlining principles for peaceful coexistence between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, calling on the ASEAN member-countries to hold constructive negotiations with the Indochinese countries to mutually seek ways to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of stability and peace. To fulfill this goal, the Lao Foreign Ministry proposed to set up a permanent committee comprising representatives of the countries from the two groups to hold negotiations at the regional level. Such negotiations could pave the way for holding a regional conference with a view to mutually resolving certain remaining differences on the principle of good neighborliness without external interference.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of Thailand, noted during the talks that at present relations between Thailand and Laos are improving. It looks as if the ASEAN countries now have a better understanding of the fact that national interests rest on mutual friendship and cooperation, not confrontation and conflicts with neighboring countries as some other foreign powers are trying to create for Thailand.

In his speech at a recent meeting of the foreign affairs, national defense and security committee of the Indonesian Parliament, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Indonesia would not allow anyone to persuade it to become involved in the conflicts in Southeast Asia. The Jakarta newspaper MERDEKA also noted that Indonesia has a policy of supporting ways to solve conflicts through political means on the principle of peaceful coexistence. Therefore, Indonesia is absolutely opposed to the various maneuvers carried out by the international reactionaries in trying to fan the so-called Kampuchea problem.

All this clearly shows that the current political developments in Southeast Asia will overcome the negative tendency of the situation because of the prevailing commonsense of the countries in this region which understand the truth that the situation in Indochina is irreversable.

U.S. GIVING NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO AUSTRALIA

LD201816 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- The New York TIMES reported today, quoting officials at the U.S. Department of Energy, that the Reagan administration decided to give Australia access to top secret information concerning the technology of uranium-enrichment with the help of centrifuges. According to the newspaper, not a single foreign government was let in on such information until now.

The New York TIMES' report is a striking demonstration of duplicity of the U.S. Government policy in an issue of vital significance to the whole of mankind -- non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the technology of their manufacture. The Reagan administration pays lip service to the inadmissibility of the proliferation of such weapons, but in actual fact, contrary to its own officially-proclaimed concept, it is trying to broaden the club of its nuclear partners which is fraught with extremely serious consequences.

Western press has reported more than once that with full connivance of the United States such countries as Israel, racist-ruled South Africa and Pakistan are working to develop their own nuclear weapons with U.S. technical assistance. The said countries not only maintain close cooperation with Washington, they have come under special care and patronage on the part of the Reagan administration. In this connection, assertions of the Western press about a possible establishment of a "nuclear axis" Pretoria-Tel Aviv-Islamabad all of which will be acting as "junior partners" of the United States in the realisation of U.S. hegemonistic plans, seem to be true, if one takes into account the role which the Reagan administration assigns to each of these countries in Washington's strategic plans in corresponding areas.

South Africa is a military strategic place d'armes of the neocolonialists in Africa and a strike force against the liberation movements of the continent. Israel is an instrument for aggression and enslaving the Arab peoples in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Pakistan, armed with the Pentagon's assistance, is a threat to peaceful states of the region and at the same time the main instrument for waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan, and also a haven for Afghan counterrevolutionary bands.

The attempt to let Australia in on uranium enrichment technology is a totally new element in the diverse and close relations between Washington and Canberra, including in the field of military contacts in the framework of the militaristic ANZUS bloc. It is appropriate to ask in this connection: What is behind Washington's move and what can it lead to? Maybe the leaders of the present U.S. administration would like to draw Australia into its dangerous nuclear preparations.

It should be noted, however, that the sphere of nuclear armaments is exactly that where any reckless decision borders on a crime against humanity.

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. LABOR SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY

LD202108 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 20 Nov 81

["Provocative Resolution" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- Well, Lane Kirkland would not be Kirkland if he concentrated on what he is supposed to do: protection of the vital interests of American workers. Being the chairman of the trade union association AFL-CIO, he, indeed, may find where to direct his efforts and energy. It was pointed out at the convention of this labour centre that U.S. factory and office workers now face with the most anti-labour administration in the country's modern history which launched virtual class struggle against the deprived and poor, against working America.

But it seems that this is not what concerns most Mr Kirkland and the kindred souls from among the right wing AFL-CIO bosses. What they are concerned over is the situation in Poland. This conclusion suggests itself when one reads the provocative and thoroughly false resolution, fabricated by these figures, urging the U.S. Government to give "lavish assistance" to the extremist forces in Poland which intend to eliminate the revolutionary forces in Poland which intend to eliminate the revolutionary gains of the Polish people accomplished in the process of socialist construction.

Well, Kirkland and Co. remain true to themselves by imposing on the congress such a "resolution". It was on their initiative that the AFL-CIO in close cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency set up the socalled "aid fund" more than a year ago. The "fund" provides money, and, according to Kirkland, about 300,000 dollars has already been spent, for publishing in Poland subversive leaflets and posters, printing and smuggling into the country instigatory publications of the labour centre. Considerable sums are pocketed by Solidarity experts who are especially keen on implementing instructions coming from over the ocean and by highly paid "functionaries" whose number has already reached 40,000.

The Commission for Internal Affairs and Justice of the Polish Sejm was just in pointing out recently that subversive activities against Poland are planned and directed by the "top echelons" of imperialist states. In the United States, special "coordination headquarters on Poland" have been set up for these purposes in which the CIA plays an active part.

In the light of these facts, the instigatory resolution on Poland, pushed through at the AFL-CIO convention, is another evidence of the fact that the reactionary leadership of this trade union association blindly follows the instructions received from the "headquarters".

PONOMAREV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD231910 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Nov, TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, has arrived here today. The delegation is to attend a meeting of representatives of the fraternal parties to discuss the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal. At the airport the CPSU delegation was welcomed by member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Vasil Bilak, editor-in-chief of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal Konstantin Zarodov and other officials.

GENERAL YEPISHEV ADDRESSES BUDAPEST GARRISON

PM201527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov report: "A Cordial Meeting"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces -- Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited servicemen of the Budapest garrison yesterday. In the group's officers' institute he addressed generals, officers, ensigns, sergeants and men, workers and employees of the Soviet Army and their families.

"I have particular pleasure," Army Gen A.A. Yepishev said, "in conveying to you warm greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and their wishes that you may strengthen combat readiness and military discipline and successfully resolve the tasks facing you."

These words were warmly applauded.

Comrade A.A. Yepishev spoke of the Soviet people's successes in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions. Characterizing the international situation, which has recently become more complex through the fault of aggressive forces of imperialism, he stressed the need to increase vigilance and combat readiness and improve military skill. It is important to remember, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev noted, that it is not only the state of affairs in the squad or platoon which depends on the efforts of every serviceman and on his responsibility and persistence, it is the state of affairs throughout our armed forces, which are resolving an exceptionally crucial task; they ensure favorable external conditions for building communism in our country and the security of the entire socialist community.

Speaking of party political work in units and subunits Comrade A.A. Yepishev called for it to be improved in every way. The report and election party meetings which are now underway and the preparations for the forthcoming all-army conference of secretaries of party organizations must promote this. It is necessary to raise still higher the role of every party organization in the cause of educating personnel and strengthening military discipline and organization. It is very important for servicemen in the Group of Forces to carry out constant, purposeful work in international education and to do everything to strengthen the friendship with the fraternal Hungarian people and the combat collaboration with servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev wished the personnel of the Group of Forces success in completing preparations for the new training year and a good, well-organized start to the year. In the last training year the group's servicemen worked with high intensity and energy and achieved noteworthy successes in improving combat skills. But this is not the limit; it is necessary to move forward and scale new heights.

In a reply speech Col Gen V.I. Sivenok, commander of the Group of Forces, stressed that servicemen of the Southern Group of Forces, rallied closely around their own Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are boundlessly devoted to their people and to the cause of communism and have a high sense of responsibility in connection with their tasks in reliably defending the gains of socialism on the western borders of the socialist community. They reinforce this feeling, this awareness, with tireless military labor.

The commander of the Group of Forces assured the party's Central Committee that all personnel of the Group of Forces are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty shoulder to shoulder with servicemen of the Warsaw Pact armies.

BREZHNEV VISIT TO WEST GERMANY CONTINUES

Correction on Welcoming Ceremony

The following correction should be made to the report on the ceremony to welcome Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn published in the 23 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2:

Paragraph four, line two should read: ...Manfred Lahnstein, state secretary, chief of the Federal Chancellor's Office....

23 Nov Morning Talks

LD231502 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Report by special TASS correspondent]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- Talks began here today between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the federal chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Schmidt. Also taking part in the talks were member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, Deputy Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Deitrich Genscher.

Welcoming the Soviet guest, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed the big importance of the beginning talks and the existence, despite differences in views and interests, of a mutual interest on the part of the USSR and the FRG in preserving peace and developing cooperation.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed his satisfaction at the fact of the holding of the meeting, stressing that the leaders of the USSR and the FRG have what [as received] to say to each other, especially in such complex and troubled times as the world is living through at present. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that he shares Helmut Schmidt's opinion on the nature of the relations between the USSR and the FRG as relations of goodneighbourliness and partnership. This presupposes both full sincerity and readiness to be totally frank and not to mince words in stating the present concerns of each side, and readiness to look in good faith, in a concerted and unbiased manner for a way out of the situations that have arisen.

International problems of reciprocal interest were discussed during the talks. Leonid Brezhnev proposed that the sides focus on the main thing: how to avert the danger that threatens Europe as a result of the plans to deploy new types of U.S. missiles. It was stressed that the USSR, as before, considers the existence of rough equality and parity to be sufficient for assuring defence, and intends to base its position on this principle at the talks with the USA due to open at Geneva on November 30.

Leonid Brezhnev put forward a number of concrete considerations on possible directions of looking for a mutually acceptable solution. He pointed out the importance of an agreement on the moratorium and complemented this proposal with substantial details. Leonid Brezhnev stressed the intention to take a constructive approach at the forthcoming Geneva talks and expressed the hope that this approach will be met with understanding and duly appreciated in Washington and Bonn.

Helmut Schmidt presented his ideas and views on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. He said that West Germany remained the Soviet Union's partner in safeguarding peace. The federal chancellor spoke in favour of continued dialogue and more extensive cooperation between East and West and pointed out that the Federal Republic was prepared, within the bounds of its responsibility, to make its contribution towards the shaping up of international developments along positive lines.

In the course of the conversation the chancellor championed NATO's so-called dual decision, which provides for the possibility of extra deployments of American medium-range weapons in Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev stated the Soviet Union's attitude to the Reagan administration's decision on the production of neutron weapons and to the campaign launched in the U.S. to actually justify and substantiate the "admissibility" of nuclear wars, primarily in Europe. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe would create a grave danger, lower the nuclear threshold and thereby exacerbate the risk of the outbreak of nuclear conflict.

The West German leaders' attention was drawn to the proposal tabled by the Soviet Union at the United Nations on declaring the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against humanity.

During the exchange of views the two sides noted the necessity to continue negotiations between the USSR and the USA on limiting strategic offensive arms.

Some important international matters concerning the Middle East and other parts of the world were discussed as well. Emphasised on both sides was the need to promote a peaceful settlement of conflicts creating a serious threat to universal peace and security of the peoples. Adherence to detente and to the principles of peaceful coexistence was reaffirmed.

The exchange of views was held in the spirit of frankness and mutual respect. The talks will be continued.

On the Soviet side -- Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Vladimir Semenov, the ambassador of the USSR to the FRG, and Aleksandr Bondarenko, head of a department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

On the West German side -- Otto Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics; state secretary Kurt Becker, head of the Press and Information Department of the FRG Government; Berdnt von Staden and Hans-Werner Lautenschlager, state secretaries of the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs; O. von Baglenz, head of the Foreign Policy Department of the Federal Chancellor's Office; and Andreas Meyer-Landrut, the ambassador of the FRG to the USSR.

23 Nov Afternoon Meeting

LD231944 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt had a conversation at Gymnich Castle this afternoon. The exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation was continued. Discussed among others was the question of the contribution the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany can make respectively to solving the problem of saving Europe from the threat of a nuclear war, of consolidating security and returning to the policy of detente and peaceful co-operation between the peoples of the European Continent.

Zamyatin, Becker Press Report

LD232300 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- In the focus of attention of the official talks, which are being held within the framework of the Soviet-West German summit meeting, were questions pertaining to ensuring a lasting peace, preventing a nuclear holocaust.

A statement to this effect was made at a press conference in the big hall of the press house in Bonn here today by Soviet representative Leonid Zamyatin and West German representative Kurt Becker. They expressed the opinion that the talks are being held in a businesslike atmosphere.

The Soviet side, Leonid Zamyatin said, regards the talks being currently held in the West German capital as an important element of international politics. The task is to determine what actions are necessary for the prevention of nuclear holocaust.

As Leonid Brezhnev stressed in the course of the talks, we always have what to say to each other. [as received] This presupposes readiness to look jointly for a way out of the difficult situation in which the world has found itself now.

Leonid Brezhnev supported Helmut Schmidt's statement that the Soviet Union is no adversary but a partner and neighbour of the FRG.

The head of the Soviet state has called for centering on the main point -- of how to prevent the threat hanging over Europe in connection with the NATO plans, Leonid Zamyatin pointed out. He said that one cannot help seeing with what dilemma the peoples are faced nowadays: Either the arms race will sweep all countries and the threat of war will get closer, or it will be possible to prevent this and again to reverse to a course leading to detente.

Presently there is an approximate parity in Europe between the USSR, the USA and NATO in the field of medium-range weapons. The Soviet Union believes, as before, that the existence of an approximate equality and parity is sufficient to ensure defence. It will proceed from this premise at the talks in Geneva.

At the same time, the proposal tabled by U.S. President Reagan about the so-called "zero option" is very peculiar. Outwardly it rings seemly: the USA shall renounce the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, while the Soviet Union shall commit itself not only to withdraw, but even destroy all such missiles, including SS-4 and SS-5. But NATO will continue having at its disposal sea and air-based missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

Leonid Zamyatin recalled that in the past the United States had refused to consider the question of the deployment of medium-range missiles within the framework of the SALT-II talks. On the whole, the activities of the Soviet Union were a response to the beginning of the deployment of nuclear-missile weapons in Europe by the United States. It was the "dual decision" taken by the session of the NATO Council in Brussels that made the entire problem so acute.

The Soviet Union is going to the Geneva talks with full understanding of the fact that it is necessary to create conditions for carrying on the relaxation of international tension. At the same time the position stated by Reagan is maximalist and unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

As for the Soviet proposal on a moratorium, the Soviet spokesman said, its essence is that the sides should express their readiness to leave from the very start of the talks the medium-range nuclear-missile means at the present-day level quantitatively and qualitatively and to begin looking for ways to scale down nuclear confrontation.

Kurt Becker presented in his speech the contents of the statement made by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the talks. The West German spokesman said that the head of government of the FRG had cordially welcomed Leonid Brezhnev and pointed out that the West German leaders attached much importance to his visit. The chancellor also stressed the important role played by the system of treaties and agreements developed over the past ten years in relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

The Soviet and West German spokesmen answered questions from the media.

DPA on Press Conference

LD231650 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 23 Nov, DPA -- Chanecellor Helmut Schmidt explained the reasons for the desire for a zero option with regard to medium-range missiles to Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn today.

Brezhnev's spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin, announced that if the NATO dual decision on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles were implemented, then Moscow would be "compelled to take serious countermeasures." Following a description of the course of the conference by State Secretary Kurt Becker, Zamyatin limited himself to repeating the known Soviet standpoints and statistics on arms problems. He accused the West of striving for superiority.

He said that on the eve of the Geneva medium-range missile conference, "U.S. President Reagan developed the zero option." This proposal "sounds very fine on the surface, but has a very, very strange effect." The SS-20 missiles had only established the balance. Zamyatin again brought in the concept of forward-based systems, which he said must also be a subject of negotiation in Geneva. By this he meant the sea-based American missiles and bombers and French and British systems. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union is entering the Geneva negotiations "with confidence and in the conviction that the United States will reexamine its attitude."

The Soviet spokesman said that fewer topics were discussed than Becker had mentioned at the beginning, as well as various disarmament topics, Becker had mentioned as discussion topics the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, and also West Berlin, Europe, the Middle East, Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia, China, southern Africa and Central America. Some topics had only been briefly touched upon.

Asked about possibilities for Germans to leave the Soviet Union, Becker said that the chancellor had told Brezhnev that he regretted that the Soviet Union had been restrictive in its handling of this problem. Schmidt wanted to deal with this matter in greater depth in his private meeting with Brezhnev.

Becker and Zamyatin agreed that the German-Soviet talks had taken place in a "very good atmosphere" and in an "atmosphere of trust." Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had introduced the talks with the remark that it was "a matter for reason and the heart that Germans and Russians work together in the cause of peace." According to Zamyatin, Brezhnev said that he could fully endorse Schmidt's remark that the Soviet Union is not an opponent but a "partner and neighbor for the Federal Republic,"

The Soviet spokesman quoted Brezhnev several times to the effect that there is a particularly dangerous world situation in which the danger for Europe could be averted if the deployment of new American missiles could be prevented. From this resulted the political alternative of either a growing danger of war or a return to the policy of detente.

On many of the topics which Becker mentioned there was only a very short exchange of opinion. Schmidt pointed to the existence of 3 million Afghan refugees and explained "that the continued military presence in Afghanistan endangers trust in the Soviet Union." Zamyatin said that Afghanistan is a nonaligned country and could determine its own politics. The withdrawal of Soviet troops would be no problem for Moscow, but it would be a problem for the Afghan Government, because outside forces -- for instance, from Pakistan -- were interfereing the the country's affairs.

The federal chancellor stressed the "normal" relations with Beijing, which, moreover, is not receiving arms from the FRG.

At a meeting between the two foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Andrey Gromyko, at the guest residence of the Foreign Ministry on the Venusberg in Bonn, the theme of arms control and also the North-South summit at Cancun were discussed. He expressed regret that the Soviet Union had decided not to attend the Cancun summit conference of the industrial and developing countries.

As the first delegation session overran its time, the confidential meeting between the federal chancellor and the general secretary at Gymnich Castle was postponed, and will now begin at 1800. After the meeting, a banquet is planned at the Godesberger Hotel.

Zamyatin on Afghan Issue

NC231724 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, AFP -- Leonid Zamyatin, spokesman of visiting Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, reiterated here today that the Soviet Union could not at present withdraw its forces from Afghanistan "because there are still certain forces that dislike the regime."

"Afghanistan," Mr Zamyatin told a press conference, "is a country that is linked by no pact. It can decide its policies itself."

To the laughter provoked by that statement, he replied: "You can laugh, but I do not understand why no one gets angry when French or British soldiers spend time in African countries where they have not been invited. It is, moreover, the same case for American soldiers in the Middle East."

Meanwhile, in a letter published in the daily DIE WELT, former Afghan Prime Minister Mohammed Yusuf appealed today in an open letter to Mr Brezhnev to pull the Soviet Army out of Afghanistan. Mr Yusuf, Afghan prime minister from 1963 to 1966 and a former ambassador to Moscow, described the intervention in his country as a "very bad example of the Soviet policy of cooperation." Referring to the talks here with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr Yusuf said he hoped that Mr Brezhnev would manage to win back the trust he had lost "owing to war in other countries."

Gromyko-Genscher Talks

LD231708 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- Within the framework of the visit to the FRG of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, a conversation was held here today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Vice-Chancellor and the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Deitrick Genscher. Raised during the conversation were some international problems, including those pertaining to the work of the current 36th UN General Assembly session.

Arkhipov Economic Talks

LD232020 Moscow TASS in English 1973 GMT 23 Nov 81

["In the Spirit of Businesslike Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- Today Ivan Arkhipov. first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff had a talk within the framework of the visit of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Federal Republic of Germany. Ivan Arkhipov and Otto Lambsdorff discussed in the spirit of businesslike cooperation routine questions and also prospects for economic relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

On the same day Ivan Arkhipov met a large group of representatives of the West German business community at the Union of Chambers of Commerce of the FRG. In the course of the talk Ivan Arkhipov stressed that Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG coincided with the substantial activisation by the two sides of their economic relations, encompassing ever broader areas of cooperation. Much groundwork has been laid for the coming years and long-term major projects have been agreed upon or are being discussed.

President of the Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the FRG Otto Wolff von Amerogen, and other representatives of the industrial and banking communities stressed the importance of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union for the Federal Republic and expressed the intention to continue to develop them and to build up trust between the business partners.

A number of practical problems of interest to both sides were discussed.

Dinner Honoring Brezhnev

LD232138 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- Today the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave a dinner in the "Redoute" reception house in honour of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The dinner was attended, on the Soviet side, by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, and other officials accompanying Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the USSR Ambassador to the FRG Vladimir Semenov.

On the FRG side, the dinner was attended by the Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher, other members of the Federal Government, deputies of the Bundestag and members of the Bundesrat, leading figures of political parties, prime ministers of some of the lands, the mayor of Bonn, representatives of trade unions and also of the "FRG-USSR" Society.

Helmut Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev exchanged speeches.

Reports on Schmidt Speech

LD232242 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov, TASS -- "We have a firm intention to continue to cooperate with the Soviet Union. We know what importance relations between the FRG and the USSR have for stability and peace in Europe," Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said here today in his speech at the dinner in honour of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"In so doing, we do not lose sight of the fact that cooperation between us is an integral component of West-East cooperation as a whole," Helmut Schmidt said.

The federal chancellor stressed that "at the time of escalated tensions it is especially necessary to listen to each other attentively and carefully." "That is why we welcome very much your visit," he stressed.

"It is possible to ensure peace today only by acting jointly with each other but not against each other. In this sense I advocate extensive political partnership in the field of security," Helmut Schmidt siad.

He stated the position of the NATO countries on medium-range missiles in Europe.

On behalf of the Federal Government, Helmut Schmidt welcomed the Soviet-American talks on nuclear missile weapons in Europe that are to start in Geneva next Monday.

"Trust could be promoted to a decisive extent, too. By the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, if this meeting produced a concrete mandate for the convocation of a European conference on disarmament and for drafting mutual confidence measures for the whole of Europe," he stressed.

Helmut Schmidt spoke highly of the growth of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic, industrial and technological fields on a firm and long-term basis, and pointed out that it "not only meets economic and social interests but also can make an important contribution to long-term cooperation in the whole of Europe."

"We will continue in future, too, to promote and develop economic cooperation between us in those fields where it benefits both countries," he stressed.

"Political actions imbued with responsibility are required from us," the federal chancellor said in conclusion. "Today it is more necessary than ever before to guide oneself in relations with the other side by reason and a quite concrete understanding of the interests and concerns of the other side, to take account of the other side's interests and to show restraint in one's own words and deeds."

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD232104 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, who is currently on a visit in the FRG, at the invitation of the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, made a speech today at a dinner given in his honour on behalf of the federal chancellor. He said:

"Thank you, Mr Federal Chancellor, for the warm words of greetings. I would like to express gratitude for the invitation to visit the Federal Republic. The Soviet leadership always highly values the opportunity of a serious, constructive exchange of views with you and your colleagues.

"Last time I was in Bonn in spring. I remember the May sun rays playing even on the faces of people. Now it is autumn, the season of falling leaves, and it seems that even human faces have become more serious. The cause of this, apparently, is not only in the change of the seasons of the year. Everywhere alarm has grown for the destinies of peace.

"But people want greater confidence in the morrow. We know it both from meetings with our compatriots and foreign representatives. People wish to work peacefully, bring up their children, and peace is necessary for this.

"You, Mr Federal Chancellor, probably feel these sentiments as well. This is understandable. The peoples of our states went through such grim sufferings during the years of the Second World War that it is no wonder that the very idea of a new war, the more so of a nuclear war, seems criminal to them.

"There are situations in politics, when a single wrong step may become a fatal one. The same holds true now. The point is in what direction the events in the European Continent will develop in the near future: towards consolidating the fundamentals of peace, as was decided at Helsinki, or their destruction.

"We have discussed this subject in great detail with the federal chancellor today, including, certainly the question of the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. And I expressed the Soviet viewpoint in all sincerity.

"We consider this situation to be alarming. The West's biggest power is out to further spiral the arms race. This includes the adoption of new gigantic programmes for the deployment of strategic and other weapons. This also includes the start of production of the neutron weapons. But using them would mean leaving Europe without human beings, turning it into a tombstone to itself.

"Things have gone so far that assertions are being made about the possibility and all but the advisability of 'limited nuclear wars.' Deosn't the stubborn reluctance to assume on a mutual basis the commitment not to be the first to use the nuclear weapon, as it proposed by the Soviet Union, speak for itself?

"It comes out that the possibility to use nuclear weapons in the 'European theatre of military operation' is being elevated to the status of a military doctrine. As if Europe, where hundreds of millions of people live, were already doomed to become a threatre of military operations. As if it were a box of little tin figurines which do not deserve a better fate than being melted in the flames of nuclear explosions.

"It is bitter and painful to speak of such things. But it is our duty, especially to young people, to say the whole truth about war. Not only about the tragedy of the past, but also about what a nuclear war may mean.

"Whatever may divide us, Europe is our common home. Common fate has linked us through centuries, it links us today, too.

"We are deeply convinced that the plans to deploy in Western Europe, above all on the FRG's territory, the new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons targeted on the USSR, are creating for the whole continent such a formidable danger which has never existed before. People are keenly aware of this danger and, of course, expect that everything will be done to eliminate it.

"The question of nuclear weapons in Europe will be, as is known, the subject of Soviet-American talks, which are to open in Geneva shortly.

"It would, of course, be naive to surmise that the very fact of the start of the talks is already enough to resolve a problem of such concern to the peoples of Europe. The outcome of the talks will depend on both sides. The Soviet Union goes to the talks with a firm intention to achieve positive results. As regards the other side, however, we are of the view that signs capable of putting one on one's guard abound.

"In the USA, as well as in some other NATO countries, one frequently hears statements attesting to a desire to spare no effort to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, rather than to a desire to seek a balanced agreement.

"These apprehensions are only enhanced by the contents of the recently published U.S. administration proposal as to how to solve the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

"How do we assess this proposal? If one is to speak frankly, then, in our opinion, its sponsors turn upside down the very notion of fairness and reciprocity in a question affecting the interests of security and the very life of hundreds of millions of people. And, of course, there is already no question whatsoever of any 'zero option' in it.

"It is being demanded of us that we should unilaterally disarm, while hundreds of land-based and sea-based missiles trained on our country and our allies, aircraft with nuclear bombs, all this formidable arsenal now in the possession of the United States and other NATO countries in the region of Europe is to remain intact. In other words, if at present the ratio between the medium-range nuclear means of the two sides of Europe is expressed quite accurately by the figure of one to one, the USA would wish to change it to about two to one favoring NATO.

"It is clear that the Soviet Union will never agree to such a variant. We call on our partners in the coming talks to adopt a more objective approach to the question and to seek, together with us, a solution which is really acceptable to both sides and useful for the cause of peace and universal security.

"To facilitate the dialogue and to create a favourable atmosphere for it, we have put forward this proposal: that while the talks continue, both sides should abstain from deploying new and modernising the existing medium-range nuclear means in Europe. As you can see, there is no question here of any perpetuation for all times of the present level of medium-range nuclear means.

"Besides, as we have informed the federal chancellor today, should the other side consent to the moratorium I have just spoken about, the Soviet Union would be prepared not only to discontinue a further deployment of its SS-20 missiles. We would go even further.

"As an act of goodwill, we could unilaterally reduce a part of our medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. In other words, to engage in some anticipatory reduction, moving to that lower level which could be agreed upon by the USSR and the USA as a result of the talks. This is a new and substantive element in our position.

"In the course of the talks with the United States we will resolutely advocate radical cutbacks in the medium-range nuclear weapons maintained by each side in Europe. It stands to reason that specific figures should be worked out in the course of the talks themselves. But speaking about us, we would be prepared to effect reductions not by dozens but by hundreds of units of weaponry of that class. I repeat, by hundreds of units. This is our approach.

"If our partners display readiness to reach agreement on the complete renunciation by both sides, the West and the East, of all the types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe, we stand for this.

"Generally speaking, we stand for Europe becoming eventually free from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones. That would be genuine 'zero option,' which would be just for all the sides.

"The Soviet Union and the FRG have different social systems. Each of us has his own friends and allies. We have largely disparate political views, and we have our differences. But we believe that they should recede into the background before our common main task, that of safeguarding peace, this supreme value of mankind.

"The 1970's, the decade of detente, did not pass without trace. They made a deep impact on the consciousness of the peoples, on their minds. Detente has demonstrated that peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation among nations is a realistic possibility. Moreover, it is an imperative need.

"Quite a good deal of what is useful has been accumulated in this respect in relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. The historical role of the Moscow treaty has made itself felt here. This treaty and the commitments of the sides written into it reflected a new character of relations between our states and a new approach to the problems of ensuring peace in Europe. I think every one of us can say with satisfaction: Mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG has become a weighty factor of stability in the European Continent and in international life as a whole.

"Perhaps you will agree with me that our contacts in various fields are evolving propitiously. Trade turnover between our countries is steadily growing and becoming ever weightier. A number of large-scale projects are in the offing, and some of them are projected into the next century. Contacts in the cultural field and between youth, trade union and other mass organisations have become livelier and more varied.

"In short, our joint and purposeful work is bringing a lot of what is good to our people. So let us cherish and multiply what we have achieved and for this purpose do everything within our power to safegard and strengthen peace.

"I would like to conclude my speech by expressing our friendly feelings for the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany and wishing them peace and wellbeing."

Leonid Brezhnev raised toasts to the health of the federal chancellor and Mrs Schmidt, to the health of all those present, to goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, and to peace in Europe and all over the world.

Brezhnev-Genscher Meeting

LD241136 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the chairman of the Free Democratic Party, deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG.

During their conversation, the opinion was expressed on the importance and usefulness of joint efforts of the two countries aimed at the consolidation of universal peace, deepening international detente and lowering of the level of military confrontation.

Leonid Brezhnev and Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that in conditions of the complicated international situation it was particularly important consistently and persistently to press for the establishment of greater trust and mutual understanding between the USSR and the FRG.

The following took part in the conversation: Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, assistants of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Wolfgang Mischnik, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party.

Glazunov on Visit's Context

LD232200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Correspondent Viktor Glazunov report]

[Excerpts] Bonn -- This is the third visit by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG. Each visit is a landmark not only in relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic but in international relations generally. As Comrade Brezhnev has noted, the state of relations between the FRG and the USSR are a sensitive barometer of international detente and peaceful coexistence in Europe, and not merely in Europe.

There is exceptional interest in this visit. It comes in a difficult period in the international situation, when cold winds are blowing from across the ocean. There are attempts to undermine detente and, due to the adventurist militarist course of the Washington administration, the question has been posed with great urgency about averting a nuclear catastrophe and creating reliable prospects for stable peace.

In his DER SPIEGEL interview Comrade Brezhnev stressed that he views his present visit as a natural continuation of the policy of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries and of concrete development in Soviet-West German relations on the basic of the 1970 treaty.

It was a good portent that on the eve of the visit several important economic contracts were signed between the USSR and the FRG, including a new contract on an unprecedented scale: the gas pipelines contract. This is really the contract of the century, which is envisaged to be in force up to the year 2010.

And so, a new Soviet-West German summit meeting. This is a meeting which excites interest not only in the FRG but throughout the world. This is evidenced by the fact that the visit is being covered by more than 1,500 journalists accredited here from all parts of the world.

IZVESTIYA on Significance

LD231940 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov, TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has described today Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG as a "special event", which is of enormous political significance "for strengthening peace and universal security". "Under the present conditions of a cooling of the international climate," the newspaper writes, "the course for cooperation is the sole correct and effective one. Constructive Soviet-West German dialogue is assuming a special weight.... Presently it is particularly important what actions each of our countries could take for the resolution of the most vital and urgent task -- preventing the nuclear holocaust and creating a reliable prospect for lasting peace."

The newspaper IZVESTIYA points out in this connection that the "stands of USSR and the FRG on such an important issue as the attainment of a military balance in Europe at the possible lowest level considerably diverge. But it is necessary to look for a solution. And the most correct 'code' for it is the principle of parity and equal security of the sides. Ostentatious enthusiasm, which was shown by some local figures and press media in the FRG to the so-called initiatives of U.S. President Reagan, is hardly evidence of the readiness to reckon with this principle."

"Apparently," IZVESTIYA continues, "the FRG can make an essential contribution to the resolution of the complex of problems of military detente in Europe. The FRG Government once played a certain role in the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons. The FRG could now do quite a lot for the success of the talks, for lessening international tensions as a whole."

"The FRG is one of Europe's biggest major and influential countries. And correspondingly it bears the burden of responsibility for its peaceful future. In the present situation in the early eighties, like it was in the early seventies, the FRG is faced with fundamental decisions. Will the course, which has so much increased the FRG's weight in European and world politics, be continued and further developed, or the achievements accumulated over these years will be wasted in fruitless and dangerous confrontations?" The newspaper stresses in conclusion that regular useful summit contacts "have a fruitful impact on all fields of cooperation, from which not only both our countries but also the peoples of whole Europe benefit."

Other Coverage of Visit

For further materials on the visit by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, see the West Germany section of the 23 November and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL APPEALS TO BREZHNEV

LD231849 Hamburg DPA in German 1753 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov DPA -- In an open letter to Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Amnesty International appealed today for the release of political prisoners in the USSR.

The organization attached to the letter a list of 86 political prisoners whose health, due to their age, long prison sentences or forced admission to psychiatric clinics, was especially endangered. Amnesty International announced in Bonn that more than 200 political prisoners in the USSR are currently under the care of German amnesty groups.

U.S. MISSILE BASE IN ITALY THREATENS MIDDLE EAST

PM231623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 3

[V. Pustov "Military-Political Commentary": "Under Washington's Thumb"]

[Text] The ancient legend says that the geese once saved Rome when it was threatened by a Gallic army. Now the Italians are threatened by...Soviet tanks, and to combat them, people are trying to foist on them not homebred "saviors" but some from across the ocean -- also winged, though they have nothing in common with the bird family.

Under pressure from Washington the Italian Government, as is known, was the first of the NATO governments to adopt the decision to create another -- missile -- base to add to the 58 American military bases already on the country's territory. It is planned to site 112 American cruise missiles with nuclear warheads near the small town of Comiso (Sicily).

It is a question of a further buildup of the American nuclear potential in the Apennines, which already amounts to 1,500 nuclear warheads, according to the Italian press. Alongside the quantitative increase there is also a qualitative upgrading of American NATO nuclear facilities. The Lance missiles sited on Italian territory are equipped with new nuclear warheads whose yield, according to the newspaper L'UNITA, is eight times that of the American atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. New warheads are being shipped to Italy from across the ocean for the 203.2-mm guns, and these new warheads, with the addition of a few components, can be transformed into the barbaric neutron weapon.

These dangerous military preparations are being carried out to a deafening propaganda accompaniment about the "need to restore" nuclear parity in Europe, which has allegedly been violated by the Soviet Union. In reality -- and sober-minded political and military figures in Italy itself draw attention to this fact -- it is a question of attempts by Washington to achieve military superiority.

There is one more aspect -- also very dangerous -- of the transformation of Italy's territory into a launchpad for American NATO nuclear weapons. As the newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA notes, the American cruise missiles which it has been decided to deploy in Sicily will be able to hit targets not only on the USSR's territory but in nearby countries in Africa and the Near East. This warning is particularly urgent today, when by the efforts of U.S. imperialism the situation in those regions is becoming increasingly explosive and when Washington is openly threatening those Arab countries that have progressive regimes.

The Italian public could not fail to be alarmed in this connection by measures aimed at building up the country's military might and in particular the significant increase in expenditure for military purposes in 1982, including appropriations of 40 billion lire for the creation of Italian "rapid deployment forces." Hardly anyone can have been misled by Defense Minister L. Lagorio's assertion, aimed at excessively gullible people, that these forces are allegedly intended for use...in the event of natural disasters.

Broad circles of the Italian people are demanding increasingly insistently, for the sake of true security of Italy and of Europe as a whole, that the implementation of Washington's sinister plans be prevented and Italian territory be purged of American military bases.

REACTION TO SAUDI MIDEAST SETTLEMENT PLAN VIEWED

LD232212 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The final communique on the emergency meeting held in Aden by the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has condemned U.S. policy in the Middle East, which has been further consolidated by the Washington-Tel Aviv strategic cooperation agreement. The communique accused the United States of seeking to dominate the area and its natural resources. It described the current Bright Star maneuvers in the lands of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman as a serious threat to the security and national sovereignty of the Arab states.

The Aden meeting was tantamount to a continuation of the summit conference held by the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Benghazi last September at which a program of measures to be taken in the face of the American-Israeli threat was drawn up. The program can be summarized briefly in the following principal points.

1. To call on the Arab leaders to tighten sanctions against the Arab countries whose leadership have agreed to grant the United States so-called military facilities;

2. To appeal to the Arab commanders to use all their capabilities and economic resources, including oil and the billions of dollars of assets in American banks, in facing up to the Israeli-American anti-Arab collaboration;

3. To call on the Arab leaders to strengthen relations with the socialist bloc member countries and to hold talks with the USSR for the restoration of the balance of power in the Middle East.

The importance of these measures under current conditions of growing American military supplies to the Middle East allies of the United States and the mounting U.S. provocative activities in the area, such as the Bright Star maneuvers, can readily be seen by all.

But there is still a new principled factor which has emerged on the political map of the area in the period after the convocation of the Benghazi conference. By this we mean the decision of the Gulf Cooperation Council to put forward the Saudi plan for a Middle East settlement for discussion at the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Morocco. The plan was submitted by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as an alternative to the Camp David policy. The plan, however, has aroused conflicting reaction in the Arab world. While some Arab leaders welcomed the Saudi plan as yet another affirmation of peaceful Arab ambitions, some other Arab leaders received it with great caution, if not total rejection, for fear that this initiative by an Arab country with special relations with the United States could be a mere political trap.

Finally, there are among the Arab leaders some who take a middle-of-the-road position, if there is such a thing. The proponents of this position feel that it is not right to reject peaceful means for solving the Middle East conflict outright despite the fact that conditions demand more rigorous and more fierce measures. To prove the soundness of their position, these proponents point out that Begin has rejected the Saudi plan completely while the Reagan administration has expressed readiness to discuss some of its aspects provided the discussion take place within the framework of the Camp David accord. But the fact is that these two countries -- the United States and Israel -- reject the idea of holding an international conference to discuss the Middle East question with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

The present task then is how to bring closer together the positions of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front as a practical step toward settling the Middle East conflict.

TASS CRITICAL OF NATIONS JOINING SINAI FORCE

LD232039 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 23 Nov 81

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Trushin]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov, TASS -- One more Atlantic myth, the so-called "independent policy" of the EEC member-countries in the Middle East affairs, has been dispelled. According to the MENA news agency, the ambassadors of Britain, France, Italy, and the Netherlands have informed the Egyptian Foreign Ministry of the decisions of their governments to participate in the multinational force on the Sinai now put together by the United States.

The plan for developing this force is being expedited by Washington to salvage the Camp David deal, which is being rejected by the majority of the Arab countries and by the Palestine Liberation Organization. It appears that the West European press has been publicizing a special approach of the EEC countries to the Middle East settlement as something different from that of the United States merely for appearances' sake. The rather prompt consent of a number of EEC countries to "forget" their widely publicized initiative for settlement in the Middle East needs no comment.

Pressured by Washington, London, Rome, Paris and the Hague quickly forgot their recent statements about "positive shifts" in the positions of the EEC countries on the Middle East settlement and a "better" understanding by the West European statesmen of the essence of the Palestinian problem and the demands of the Arab countries for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The decision of a number of EEC countries to send their troop contingents to participate in the "multinational force" on the Sinai gives the lie to their claims of a "friendly policy" towards the peoples of the Arab countries and exemplifies their double-dealing and striving to drive a knife into the backs of those peoples.

This consent also illustrates the readiness of those countries to support the U.S. imperialist and aggressive plans to extend the sphere of NATO's activities and testifies to their readiness to embark on the road of confrontation with Arab states. The risk of this policy to those who largely depend on Arab oil supplies is obvious.

By setting up the so-called "multinational force" on the Sinai, the United States is laying a mine under the strategy aimed at settling the Middle East problem by the joint efforts of all the interested countries on the basis of restoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Its purpose is to preserve tension in the Middle East and to stymie a just political settlement in the region.

BRIGHT STAR 'BIGGEST PROVOCATION' TO PEACE

LD240918 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov -- The "Bright Star" exercises, held by the United States in the region of Africa and the Middle East, have become "the biggest provocation against peace and stability in the region", Aleksandr Serbin, the Addis Ababa correspondent of PRAVDA, writes today.

United States imperialism, he remarks, "has drawn Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman into a show of its strength. Its purposes are self-evident. Besides tactical testings of methods of invasion in the Middle East region, the United States also pursues other aims. One is to try to intimidate the progressive forces of the region that refuse to submit to American dictation. Another is political support of regimes that agreed to participate in this provocation".

A fitting reply to the provocative actions of the United States, the correspondent goes on to say, was given in the statement of the political committee, set up in conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The heads of the foreign political departments of those countries, which attended a recent emergency conference of the committee in Addis Ababa, exposed the real nature and aims of the military exercises staged by the United States. They stressed the firm resolve of their countries to oppose the aggressive course of the United States for the sake of interests of peace, for the sake of the good of their peoples.

Condemning the provocative nature of the United States actions in the region to which those countries belong, the correspondent goes on to say, the political committee noted the readiness of Ethiopia, Libya and the Democratic Yemen to take the necessary steps to counter the conspiracies of international imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism.

The statement of the political committee precisely and clearly expresses the desire of the three countries to continue strengthening the friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the states of the socialist community.

Neither has the United States succeeded in raising the international prestige of those countries, which made their territory available for the "Bright Star" exercises, the correspondent stresses. In fact, American imperialism has but emphasized their dependence and subservience.

"Broad public opinion, including in Africa, has now realized still more clearly that the militaristic schemes of the United States administration are fraught with a threat of fresh conflicts, subversion of the sovereignty of independent countries and a threat to their free development," Aleksandr Serbin notes.

APN Comment

JN222037 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Nov 81

[From the "Press Report" program]

[Text] The Soviet news agency APN has carried a report on the Bright Star maneuvers which are being carried out on the Arab territory of Egypt. The agency said:

The main part of the rehearsal for the U.S. occupation of Egypt will begin today. In accordance with what was published by the Egyptian weekly magazine OCTOBER, live ammunition will be used in these maneuvers. Heavy U.S. B-52 bombers will bomb mock targets on the ground.

APN described the maneuvers as part of the imperialists designs which are hostile to revolutionary progress and are aimed against Middle Eastern and African States and against the national liberation movements. The agency cited the joint statement issued at the end of the extraordinary session held in Addis Ababa by the political committee working within the friendship and cooperation treaty among Ethiopia, Libya and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen. The statement says that there is reason for concern by those taking part in the Addis Ababa session with regard to the maneuvers, which are an integral part of the overall U.S. military strategy that does not hesitate to resort to the most grotesque means to realize its objectives, using reactionary regimes, creating regional disputes and sowing discord among various states in order to preserve the so-called vital U.S. interests.

AWACS SALE SEEN AS COVER FOR U.S. PRESENCE

PM230947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko article under the rubric "'Electronic Gunboat' Diplomacy": "What Is Behind the AWACS?"]

[Text] New York, November -- Even very old Americans cannot recall such a grand show put on by the White House and the Senate with the help of national television and other mass media.

As in a drama with a tense plot, or rather a detective novel, the events developed quickly, but to the very last moment no one could predict who would win, all the more so since those participating in the show did not even remind one of actors but of soccer players attacking the same goal. The losers proved to be the ordinary Americans, for whom the performance was acted out as the "deal of the century" -- the sale to Saudi Arabia of five aircraft equipped with AWACS early-warning equipment and other military hardware worth an overall $8.5 billion.

They were the losers because the significance of this deal far exceeds its immediate framework. By approving the sale of AWACS aircraft by 52 votes to 48, the Senate was in fact sanctioning a new and dangerous turn in U.S. foreign policy fraught not only with worsening the explosive situation in the Near and Middle East, but also with threatening the stability of the international situation as a whole.

"By selling AWACS we have dotted the last I in the post-Vietnam era of our foreign policy," NEWSWEEK notes. And this is correct. It is a question of implementing the plans to use the U.S. Armed Forces as a world policeman in accordance with the "rapid deployment" concept formulated by the previous administration. "The Senate decision," the Washington POST writes, "essentially means an expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Near East and Persian Gulf region."

The international policeman needs another point of support in the Near and Middle East, especially since As-Sadat's death. This role is assigned to Saudi Arabia. Washington is not only striving to bind it as firmly as possible to the United States, but also to enlist it in the so-called "peace process with Israel," as the shameful Camp David deal is termed here.

The latest batch of "advisers," "technicians" and other Pentagon elements will be arriving in Saudi Arabia to prepare the ground for the AWACS planes which have been sold, whose delivery will begin in 1985, and also simultaneously for the permanent U.S. military presence. And they will be arriving much earlier than that.

A special role is assigned to Saudi Arabia as a support base for the U.S. "rapid deployment" corps which could be transferred there at any moment. As for the pretext, Washington can always find one by referring to a threat to U.S. military-stretegic and economic interests in this region.

Commenting on the results of the vote, TIME magazine notes that "perhaps the most important consequence of the AWACS sale will be the strict maintenance of Israeli military superiority over the Arab states." And, in fact, extra "encouragement" has already been prepared for Israel's militarist machine. According to the center for international policy figures, it will exceed $3 billion. And this is on top of the $2.2 billion granted annually by the United States to Tel Aviv.

Maintaining Israel as its outpost in the Near East, Washington would now like to tie in Egypt and Saudi Arabia and thus organize a united front against the progressive Arab regimes which advocate political and economic independence from U.S. imperialism. This is why the United States is again being drawn into the slipstream of a dangerous and adventurist policy despite the lessons of the failure of aggression in Vietnam. An example of this are the commitments to "defend" Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia made publicly by the Reagan administration literally in the last few weeks. The U.S. President has stated that he "will not allow Saudi Arabia to become another Iran." Secretary of State Haig has elevated the "maintenance of the status quo in Egypt" to the level of a "U.S. national interest."

But even that is not all. Presidential national security adviser Richard Allen has "explained" that the United States will assume a "commitmentto defend" not only Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt but also "any other states friendly to the United States in this region." "For the moment," the New York TIMES comments on this statement, "this apparently means Sudan, but who will be next on this list?"

In 1973 when it seemed that the lessons of the failure of aggression in Vietnam had not been in vain for Washington, the U.S. Congress passed a special law restricting the President's authority and forbidding him to involve U.S. Armed Forces in foreign military operations without an appropriate congressional decision. Thus any "commitments to defend" other countries without congressional consent were vetoed.

President Carter ventured to violate this principle when he stated in 1980 that the United States was ready to use troops to "defend the Persian Gulf." But this was only the beginning in "getting rid" of the "post-Vietnam syndrome." Washington is going further now. "The Reagan administration," commentator B. Gwerteman notes, "is now developing the Carter doctrine to embrace the entire Near and Middle East region. Whether we like it or not, a wider-scale diplomacy is hidden behind the AWACS."

Yes, hidden. And the name of this diplomacy is well known. Once it was called "gunboat diplomacy." Now it is "electronic gunboat" diplomacy. But its essence has not changed. It is the same. It is aggressive and dangerous, threatening the interests of the Arab peoples of the region and the interests of preserving peace.

And no "passions" acted out in Washington over the deal with Riyadh can hide this unalterable fact.

BEGIN PLANS TO ANNEX ARAB TERRITORIES ASSESSED

TA241201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] As is well known, Israeli media refrain from describing the West Bank as conquered territory. Today they do not even call it held territory, but refer to it as Judaea and Samaria. However, with these linguistic strategems Israel's authorities are hinting quite crudely that they have no intention whatever of retreating from the conquered Arab territories. It is well known that Begin has long been contemplating a plan for the annexation of the conquered Arab territories to Israel. This has to do with the regime's plans for expansion, to extend the areas of the State of Israel from the Euphrates River down to the Nile.

These intentions are, of course, not characteristic of Begin alone. Other Zionist leaders have also promoted them. The Knesset even discussed a bill for annexing the Golan Heights to Israel. This too was done according to the arbitrary principle which regards the conquered territories to be a part of Israel.

Much is being said today about the so-called autonomy plan for the Palestinians. Begin, however, declared explicitly that autonomy is by no means to be seen as a Palestinian sovereignty. The Israeli prime minister said that should the Administrative Council of the Autonomous Region ever proclaim the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, that would be its first and last proclamation. Israeli forces would disband such a council at once, Begin stressed, flatly rejecting the very possibility of establishing a sovereign independent Palestinian state beside the State of Israel.

The nations of the world, however, have repeatedly adopted resolutions demanding the evacuation of Israel's Armed Forces from the Arab territories conquered in June 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as the realization the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people down to self-determination and the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state. Is it not clear that the expansionist policy of Israel's rulers, the expulsion of Palestinians from their lands, the terror against practically the entire populace in the conquered territories -- that all these are an outright violation of international law? Are they not a clear declaration of war against the United Nations?

This is today being understood by a great many people in Israel. The well-known Israeli legal expert, Tel Aviv University Professor Dienstein, said at a meeting of the Israeli organization for human rights that the establishment of settlements in conquered Arab areas, the expulsion of residents from their lands, the destruction of their houses and similar actions are illegal activities that contradict international law.

Mr Charlie Biton compared the activities of Israel's conquering authorites in the territories to steps adopted by the fascists during World War II. It should be noted at the same time that the extremist policy of Israel's ruling circles, a policy of violence and aggression toward the Palestinian Arab nation as well as toward neighboring Arab nations, is imposing a certain kind of responsibility on the Israeli people as well. Whether the rank-and-file Israelis want it or not, they will be pushed by their rulers into a lengthy confrontation with the Arabs. The country's captains are using those simple Israelis for the perpetration of grave crimes. It is in the best of the Israeli peoples' national interest -- as Israeli democratic circles point out -- to oppose the sinful and dangerous policy that is being conducted by the ruling circles against the Palestinian people.

And, as for the names that are being given to the conquered Arab territories, that does not make much difference. Those territories belong lawfully to the Palestinians, and they will have to be returned to them sooner or later, and sooner is much better than later.

TIME MAGAZINE ASSAILED FOR QOTBZADEH ARTICLE

LD201424 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 20 Nov, TASS -- The American TIME carries a provocative article, which abounds in absurd fabrications on the status of Soviet-Iran relations. Among the ridiculous assertions by the authors of this fabrication -- arrival in Iran of "KGB specialists" and specialists of other departments for organising the local security service, guidance of solution of economic problems, etc. On the shaky foundation of lies the authors of the article line up intimidating conclusions. Among them -- the intention of the Soviet Union to get in Iran "a springboard" for rendering the decisive influence on the Iranian foreign policy and nearly for establishing in Iran "a puppet" regime.

But the authors, who are not cautious enough, give away the source of that "information". He is the notorious Sadeq Qotbzadeh -- former foreign minister of Iran, rabid anti-Sovietier and provocateur.

The biography of that odious personality is motleyed, indeed. According to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-'ANBA, Qotbzadeh when he was a student at the Georgetown University in the United States actively cooperated with the CIA and agents of the shah secret police SAVAK, giving away the names of revolutionary-minded Iranian students and becoming after the revolution one of the leaders of the Iranian Government. He, according to grandson of Aytollah Khomeyni, Hoseyn, "proceded from personal considerations in shaping the country's propaganda policy". The french press convincingly disclosed what was behind these "personal considerations". Published in Paris was a photographhic copy of a cheque for one million dollars issued for the name of Qotbzadeh by one of the American banks in payment for the services in the release of American hostages. In the final account, Qotbzadeh was relieved of his posts and criminal proceedings were instituted against him for his openly pro-American course and numerous contacts with Americans and their agents.

The question is why TIME needed to approach again that dirty source who fully compromised himself? The reason is obvious. Publishing deliberate lies, the authors of the fraud are trying to complicate Soviet-Iranian relations. To undermine equitable economic links and political contacts of the two neighbouring countries. They would like to push the Iranian leadership onto the path of anti-Sovietism, to camouflage the designs of real enemies of independent Iran -- American imperialism and its agents who are acting with a view of restoring the lost positions and diktat of U.S. monopolies.

The impudent provocation of the American TIME is directed at undermining the prestige of the Iranian leadership itself which upholds the independence and sovereignty of the Islamic Republic.

It is doubtless that all these unseemly designs are closely linked with the activities of those Iranian circles which would like to restore the positions lost by American imperialism in Iran.

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES COREPORT ON BUDGET

PM231225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Abridged text of "Coreport of the Budget and Planning Commission and Other Standing Commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities" delivered by Deputy N.I. Maslenikov, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission, at the 18 November Kremlin session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities: "On the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1981-85, the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1982 and the Progress of Plan Fulfillment in 1981, and on the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the Execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980"]

[Text] Comrade deputies:

Our country and all the Soviet people are living today by the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and their patriotic aspirations to implement its historic decisions. The party and the Soviet state consistently concentrate their own activity and the efforts of all the people on the resolution of the main tasks of communist building and the preservation of universal peace in the world.

The peace program for the eighties elaborated by the congress and the Soviet foreign policy initiatives, including the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," convincingly demonstrate the immutability of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and our state's unswerving will to do everything possible to improve the international situation and curb the arms race.

Soviet people, approving and actively supporting the party's wise domestic and foreign policy, express warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by that outstanding party and state figure Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, for their constant concern for further strengthening our motherland's might and their tireless struggle for lasting peace and to avert the danger of war.

A further vivid manifestation of the party's Leninist course was provided by the Central Committee's November (1981) plenum, which gave concrete form to the principles of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's working people greeted the results of the plenum and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with profound satisfaction. His speech puts forward a number of profound, well-argued tenets aimed at resolving the main large-scale tasks of the country's economic and social development and gives a detailed political appraisal of the draft plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The attention of party, soviet and economic organs and all the Soviet people is directed toward the fuller utilization of intensive factors for the growth of social production and toward the improvement of the management system and the methods of economic activity. There is no doubt that the plenum decisions and the task set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev -- to work better, more efficiently and in a more organized way -- will give rise to a new upsurge in Soviet people's creative activeness in the struggle to fulfill the party's intentions.

Comrade deputies:

The 26th CPSU Congress summed up the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Those years saw a significant increase in the Soviet Union's economic, scientific and technical potential, progressive shifts in the siting and development of production forces and the implementation of a qualitative change in those forces. The program for sociocultural building and for further increasing Soviet people's wellbeing was consistently implemented. Our fatherland's defense capability was strengthened.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be an important stage in the further development of our socialist economy and of our society.

In his report at the current USSR Supreme Soviet session Comrade N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, reported in detail on the main provisions of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Country in 1981-85 and the Plan for 1982. Permit me to dwell on just a few issues in these plans.

As has already been noted, the 11th 5-Year Plan targets are aimed at speeding up the transfer of the economy on to an intensive path of development and increasing the efficiency of the national economy. A particular feature of this 5-year plan is its social orientation, expressed above all in the preferential growth rate of the consumption fund compared with the accumulation fund and of the production of Group B output compared with Group A output.

The 5-year and 1-year plans for the country, which have been submitted, make provision for the further comprehensive economic and social development of all the union republics and new prospects for extending their economic and cultural ties and leveling out their development levels on the basis of the maximum possible contribution by each republic to the resolution of socioeconomic problems, taking statewide interests into account.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the eastern regions of the country will have high development rates. These regions will account for all the growth in oil, gas and coal extraction. Their share of the production of pulp, chemical fibers and a number of nonferrous metals will be increased.

On the basis of economic growth and increased efficiency in social production, a further upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard will be ensured. Real per capita income will increase 16.5 percent.

The average monthly wage for workers and employees and kolkhoz members' labor remuneration will be increased. The implementation of the planned measures in the sphere of social development will continue.

Comrade deputies:

The Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities in conjunction with standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union have examined progress in fulfilling the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1981 and carried out a comprehensive analysis of the sections of the 11th 5-Year Plan and plan indicators for 1982. The commissions have also examined the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the report on the execution of the budget in 1980. You have, comrade deputies, the conclusions of the standing commissions on the plans and the budget.

The commissions note that the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and the plan for 1982 which have been submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet have been elaborated in full accordance with the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR" approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

A proposal is submitted to approve the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 submitted by the USSR Government. In the course of examination of the plan for 1982 the standing commissions discovered potential for increasing the volume of production and sale in 1982 of individual types of consumer goods amounting to a total of R183.3 million in retail prices. A proposal is also submitted to approve the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1982 taking into account the amendments made by the standing commissions of the chambers.

The report by Comrade V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, characterizes the USSR State Budget for 1982. The budget has been compiled in accordance with the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1982 and provides financial resources for the further development of the country's national economy, the enhancement of the Soviet people's wellbeing and the strengthening of our motherland's defense capability.

The budgets for the union republics, incorporated in the USSR State Budget for 1982 at a total sum of R135.1 billion, serve the goals of ensuring the further material and spiritual flourishing of all the fraternal union republics.

Taking into account the amendment to the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1982, the commissions propose that budget revenue be increased by R135 million.

After examining requests from the union republic councils of ministers, the commissions consider it possible, on the basis of the additional revenue discovered, to increase budget expenditure by R135 million, to include the following items: R40 million on equipment for sports halls and grounds for general educational schools and on the acquisition of sports and other stock and equipment for these schools; R6.7 million on improving material provision for students at vocational and technical schools; R40 million on the acquisition of stock and equipment and the capital repair of buildings for health care institutions; and R48.3 million on the provision of public services and amenities in cities, rayon centers and settlements of the urban type.

Under the budgets for the union republics these appropriations are distributed as follows:

	(thousand rubles)
RSFSR	70,580
Ukrainian SSR	23,130
Belorussian SSR	4,380
Uzbek SSR	8,520
Kazakh SSR	7,990
Georgian SSR	2,910
Azerbaijan SSR	3,590
Lithuanian SSR	1,870
Moldavian SSR	2,030
Latvian SSR	1,570
Kirgiz SSR	1,790
Tadzhik SSR	2,240
Armenian SSR	1,740
Turkmen SSR	1,720
Estonian SSR	940

Taking these amendments into account it is proposed to approve the USSR State Budget for 1982 with revenue at R321,976 million and expenditure at R321,691 million, with an excess of revenue over expenditure of R285 million.

The standing commissions also examined the report on the execution of the USSR State Budget in 1980. It is proposed to approve the report on the execution of the State Budget in 1980 with revenue of R302,700 million and expenditure of R294,631 million, an excess of revenue over expenditure of R8,069 million.

Comrade deputies:

A further step toward strengthening the country's economy will be taken in the current year. This is indicated by numerous reports from frontrunners in socialist competition, who have achieved new labor victories in fulfilling and overfulfilling targets for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time the analysis of progress in fulfilling the plan for 1981 carried out by the standing commissions shows that available reserves in the national economy have not been fully exploited and shortcomings in the work of ministries, departments and enterprises are being eliminated only slowly. This has had some effect on the results of the activity of a number of sectors of industry and other sectors of the national economy.

The party instructs us to raise all our economic work to a new standard and to channel our efforts into increasing the efficiency of social production as rapidly as possible, overcoming existing difficulties and solving problems as they arise.

In the struggle to successfully fulfill targets in the new 5-year plan, one of our most important reserves is rational economic management and thrift. Today the "...pivot of economic policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report to the 26th party congress, "is a matter which seems simple and very mundane -- a thrifty attitude toward the people's property and the ability to make full, purposeful use of everything we have."

It is known that valuable experience has been accumulated at many leading collectives in every sector in saving raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy while at the same time improving product quality.

At the same time a number of sectors evidently do not display sufficient concern for using raw materials and other materials economically and to the greatest effect. This applies first and foremost to ferrous metallurgy, and machine building and construction.

In the commissions' opinion, USSR ministries and departments and union replublic councils of ministers must elaborate a range of additional economic, technical and organizational measures aimed at ensuring a strict policy of thrift. To this end the commissions recommend active utilization of the experience of Moscow's leading enterprises, which have put forward an initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee to launch a movement for the broad introduction into production of scientific and technological achievements making it possible to ensure maximum savings of manpower, material and energy resources.

It should be noted particularly that despite the increase in the extraction of all types of fuel in 1981-85, during those years the country's fuel and energy balance will remain, to some degree, tense. In view of this fact targets are set for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to reduce the expenditure of fuel and energy resources in the 11th 5-Year Plan period so as to ensure a saving of more than 200 million tons of ideal fuel as against 125 million tons in the previous 5-year period.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets set for saving fuel and energy both in production land in the municipal economy.

One more question of some importance, closely connected with economical management. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan ministries concerned with the extraction and processing of minerals implemented a series of measures ensuring an improvement in their comprehensive utilization and a reduction in losses.

At the same time there are still many serious shortcomings in this matter. Thus according to data from the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision targets for extracting valuable components from mineral raw materials during extraction, enrichment and processing remain unfulfilled year after year. Progressive systems of extraction and technological flowsheets for the enrichment of minerals are being introduced only slowly.

State interests require that the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers resolve as quickly as possible questions associated with the full, comprehensive utilization of minerals, including questions of improving the system for giving enterprise collectives a material interest in the rational utilization of mineral resources and the conservation of the earth's resources.

The resolution of many of the large-scale problems of the 5-year plan is determined by machine building. The retooling of the entire national economy and the growth of labor productivity and the saving of raw materials and other materials depend on the results of work in this sector.

But as the deputies noted during the preliminary examination of the plans, there has still not been a substantial qualitative improvement in the development of machine building. The machine building ministries are too slow to create and launch the series production of fundamentally new types of machinery, particularly those using efficient resource-saving techniques, in particular waste free and low-waste techniques, and fail to supply the national economy's requirements for highly productive machines and equipment.

In the current 5-year plan the machine building ministries must adopt measures to speed up the introduction of scientific and technological achievements into production and to ensure the predominant production of new types of machines, equipment and instruments.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Standards, the USSR Gosplan and the ministries should elaborate proposals for the renewal of machine building products, the introduction of progressive techniques and the improvement of indicators characterizing the technical standard of articles and their efficiency.

Comrade deputies:

In the last 10 years considerable successes have been achieved in the buildup of production forces in the regions east of the Urals. However, these achievements would be still more significant if the ministries had a more purposeful approach toward this most important state matter. Serious laggardness in the development of the production of certain types of output in this zone has been permitted by the Ministries of the Chemical, Petrochemical and Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industries.

The standing commissions consider it necessary to recommend that planning organs, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry adopt the necessary measures to ensure the fulfillment of 11th 5-Year Plan targets for the production of output in the country's eastern regions and do the planning and construction groundwork for the further development of energy-intensive and water-intensive production spheres in these regions.

With a view to improving the structure of energy capacities and increasing the reliability of electricity supplies in Siberia, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must speed up the construction and commissioning of thermal power stations and coal pits in the Kansk-Achnisk and Ekisbastuz fuel and energy complexes.

Much is to be done in 1981-85 to increase the output and improve the range and quality of consumer goods. In the course of the discussion of the draft 5-year plan in the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, deputies noted that a persistent search should be made for ways of additionally increasing the output of these goods, first and foremost through the economical expenditure of raw materials and other materials and the fuller utilization of secondary and local resources. In 1982 the production of cultural, consumer and household goods as a whole is expected to increase by R2.5 billion, or 6 percent, compared with 1980. But in the first 10 months of the current year a number of ministries have not fulfilled targets for the range of products, including the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Automative Industry and others.

The technical standard of many household machines and appliances is still not up to modern requirements and the range available is being renewed and extended only slowly. Complaints about these goods continue to come in. The ministries should adopt decisive measures to considerably improve the quality and reliability of cultural, consumer and household goods produced at enterprises under their jurisdiction.

The commissions advise union republic councils of ministers to step up work in utilizing local resources of raw materials, other materials and various kinds of waste products for the production of the goods in question, drawing attention to the need to produce goods of the type known as "a thousand trifles" directly in the regions of consumption.

As already noted, the 5-year plan targets provide for the creation of a firm basis for the implementation of the food program and above all for a further increase in output from arable farming and livestock raising. Thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country are now farming to a high standard and making skillful practical use of the achievements of agricultral science and selection work.

Increasing the stability of arable farming and strengthening the fodder base for livestock farming continues to be a central sector in work in agriculture. In order to resolve these tasks major, purposeful work is required to improve the utilization of mineral and organic fertilizers, ensure the more efficient opening up of improved land, elaborate scientific recommendations in the sphere of selection and seed growing and adopt radical measures to cut losses of agricultural products.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and other scientific organizations must speed up the introduction of scientifically substantiated farming systems for the country's different zones and of intensive crop rotations and the improvement of soil cultivation taking into account local conditions and their specific features.

An extremely urgent problem is the safekeeping of agricultural output in all components of the agrarian-industrial complex. Potato and vegetable losses in trading organizations are still great. In recent years the highest percentage for losses of this output has been in the RSFSR, the Latvian SSR, the Moldavian SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR.

The commissions believe that a package of measures to ensure the safekeeping of the harvest, a package covering all components -- from field to store counter -- must be formulated and implemented in the near future. In order to successfully solve this important problem it is necessary to pool the efforts of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Transport and other ministries and departments taking part in formulating and fulfilling the food program, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms.

The 11th 5-Year Plan, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, will be a real test for construction workers. To ensure that they pass this test successfully, provision is being made for further strengthening construction's material and technical base and the improvement of its power-worker and capital-worker ratios. The potential that is being created must produce a big return.

However, construction organizations' work in the first year of the 5-year plan is still failing to match up to contemporary requirements. A number of important projects that were supposed to start production in 1981 have still not been commissioned. They include two turbines at the USSR Ministry of Power and Eelctrification's Chernoblyskaya AES, production capacities at the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building's Ust-Kameno Gorsk armature plant and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Kaustik production association in Volgograd and other projects.

The construction ministries must take measures to improve the organization of construction and installation work, to ensure strict observance of plan discipline and to increase economic leaders' responsibility for handing over projects -- of high quality -- on time. The level of industrialization of operations must also be raised more persistently, advanced working methods must be introduced more widely, and the utilization of territorial construction organizations' capacities must be improved and their mobility must be increased.

The construction of new enterprises and installations -- especially in eastern and northern regions -- as a package with apartment blocks, cultural and consumer service facilities and municipal services is assuming increasing significance with every passing year. Underassessment of this leads to protracted construction times, slows the pace at which new production facilities are started up and increases cadre turnover.

However, there are still frequent cases where apartment blocks, stores, canteens, children's establishments and other facilities are excluded from complexes scheduled for commissioning and the earmarked appropriations are not assimilated in full. There has been no appreciable improvement in this regard in 1981. Thus in the first 10 months the annual plan for housing construction has been fulfilled overall by only 52 percent in terms of total housing area commissioned. The indicators are even lower for a number of ministries and union republics. The situation is similar with regard to the construction of cultural and consumer service projects. The USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction are unsatisfactorily fulfilling the plan for the construction of projects in the nonproduction sphere.

The standing commissions deem it necessary to draw the attention of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to the need for a fundamental improvement in this sphere when it comes to implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The successful resolution of the 5-year plan tasks, as the commission sessions emphasized, largely depends on the soviets. Soviets must use their powers to be real organizers of comprehensive economic development on the relevant territory.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution, adopted this year, "On Further Enhancing the Role of Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Building" is geared to improving the work of soviets and of their executive and administrative organs. Under this resolution, the soviets will incorporate in the 5-year and annual plans indicators for enterprises and organizations irrespective of what department these come under.

The extensive new rights granted to the local organs of state power will make it possible to strengthen their influence on social production and social and cultural building and on the implementation of the comprehensive plans for the development of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons and cities and to expand their coordinating and monitoring functions.

Comrades deputies!

The fulfillment of the majestic plans for communist building demands that we tirelessly improve the style and methods of work of all components of the economic mechanism and that an organic fusion of organizational work, plan discipline and effective monitoring is secured. It is toward this that the party today orients us. The creative charge provided by the 26th congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum is inspiring Soviet people, rallied around Lenin's party, to seek reserves tirelessly, to adopt counterplans and socialist pledges, to fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and to further augment our motherland's might. (applause)

SOVIET OF THE UNION COREPORT ON PLANS, BUDGET

PM231145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Abridged account of "Coreport of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions" delivered by G.I. Vashchenko, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission, at the 18 November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union: "On the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1981-85, the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1982 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the Plan in 1981, on the USSR State Budget for 1982 and on the Execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980"]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

The USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1981-85 and the Plan and Budget for 1982, which the USSR Council of Ministers submitted for consideration by this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are documents of tremendous political and national economic significance. The plans' specific targets embody the ideas and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was an outstanding event in the life of the party and the people and a major landmark among the historic events of the 1980's.

Yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum examined and, in the main, approved the plans and the budget. The brilliant, pithy speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the key problems in developing the economy and defined the ways and methods of realizing the current and long-term tasks of implementing the 26th party congress decisions.

The propositions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev show with new force the party's wisdom and high responsibility for our country's destiny, express the Soviet people's fundamental interests and inspire them to new labor achievements.

The party's strategic line in the sphere of economic building and the new initiatives in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, to reduce the threat of war and to curb the arms race are supported by the entire Soviet people and have brought about a mighty upsurge of the masses' political and labor activeness.

Socialist competition to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets, to raise production efficiency and to achieve high end results with the least expenditure has acquired broad scope. In 1981 -- the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- national income will increase 3 percent compared with 1980 and industrial output will rise 3.4 percent. The national economy's fixed production capital will reach R1.2 trillion by the beginning of 1982. More than 200 major new industrial enterprises will be commissioned. The population's real income and public consumption funds will increase.

The implementation of the party's economic strategy for the eighties has begun in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and working people's cohesion and growing initiative.

The Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities examined the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1981-85 and the Plan and Budget for 1982 beforehand and point out that they have been drawn up in full accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and ensure the all-round, steady development of the national economy, the further strengthening of the country's production and economic potential and defense capability and the growth of the Soviet people's wellbeing.

During the 5-year plan national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase 18 percent, the volume of industrial production 26 percent, the average annual volume of gross agricultural production 13 percent, and freight turnover for all forms of transport 19 percent.

The plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982 is an organic constituent part of the 5-year plan. It takes account of the conditions which are actually taking shape and under which the economy will develop next year.

The USSR State Budget for 1982 has been drawn up in accordance with the plan's targets and provides the necessary financial resources for the measures outlined for that year to further develop the national economy and raise the population's living standards.

The reports by Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov described in detail the targets and special features of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the Plan and Budget for next year. The standing commissions' conclusions, which all deputies have, contain the main conclusions, remarks and recommendations on the results of a preliminary examination of the plans and the budget.

Comrade deputies!

The successes achieved through the Soviet people's creative labor in building up the production and economic potential are the strong and reliable foundation of the new 5-year plan.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the development of heavy industry, particularly the basic sectors and primarily the fuel and energy sectors, is the indisputable precondition for resolving all national economic problems -- both production and social problems.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is the first stage in realizing the USSR's long-term fuel and energy program. Nuclear and hydroelectric power generation and the gas industry will be developed at an accelerated pace, coal extraction will increase, and the structure of the fuel and energy balance will be improved.

Under conditions when it is becoming increasingly costly to extract raw materials and fuel and stocks of minerals are not renewable, the most economical and rational utilization of all types of material resources is assuming especially great national economic significance.

This is the precise aim of the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on intensifying work to save and make rational use of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources. It provides for the implementation of a comprehensive system of measures aimed at ensuring a strict policy of economy and thrift. Ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, organizations and establishments must persistently and consistently implement the principles of socialist management and fulfill Lenin's instructions to keep careful and conscientious account of money, manage economically and observe the strictest discipline in labor.

The role of the soviets is an important one here. In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution on strengthening the policy of thrift, the soviets must ensure the considerable activation of work locally to make economical and rational use of all kinds of resources.

The 5-year plan envisages strenuous targets for making economies. It is planned to save more than 200 million tons of ideal fuel and a considerable quantity of ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement and other kinds of raw materials and supplies.

Every Soviet person must actively join in the struggle for economy and thrift in production and in the daily routine and make his own concrete contribution to this task of the whole people.

The party's appeal that the economy must be economical is the press demand of the time.

At the present stage of the economy's development special significance attaches to improving the quality and increasing the production of the most efficient types of construction materials, primarily metal products, synthetic resins and plastics, glued wooden structures and others. The proportion of progressive construction materials in their overall output will increase 50 percent during the 5-year period.

Reserves for increasing production of these materials exist at many enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, the pulp and paper and wood processing industry and the construction materials industry.

Ferrous metallurgy enterprises are only slowly introducing continuous casting of steel, which ensures a considerable reduction in metal expenditure; are not fulfilling the production targets for the majority of the most economical and efficient types of metal products; have relaxed work on improving the quality of metal and extending its assortment and are producing little metal with anticorrosion properties and coatings.

In nonferrous metallurgy not enough semifinished products or waste containing considerable quantities of metal are reprocessed. Above-plan losses of nonferrous metals are still large at a number of enrichment factories and metallurgical plants, and overconsumption of raw materials and supplies occurs regularly.

In the chemical industry the disproportions allowed earlier in the development of individual subsectors and their raw materials base are being eliminated only slowly. The production of synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and thread is being increased insufficiently, full use is not being made of capacities commissioned to produce the most important and progressive types of chemical products, and technological and production discipline is poorly observed at many enterprises.

The Ministries of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy and of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industries must make the maximum effort to resolve the tasks set them more fully, meeting the national economy's requirements for high-quality metal in the required assortments and for progressive types of chemical products.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan machine building -- the basis of the retooling of all sectors of the national economy -- will enjoy further development. Production of the sector's output will increase 40 percent, including 5.5 percent in 1982. Primary attention is being paid to increasing production of equipment, machine systems and instruments which accord with the tasks of implementing a unified technical policy under conditions of production intensification. We are faced with stepping up work on implementing a major reorganization of machine building in connection with realizing the programs named by the congress: the food, energy, consumer goods production and a number of other programs.

Over the years of the 5-year plan as a whole it is planned to assimilate in production approximately 19,000 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments and materials -- which will make it possible to improve the quality parameters of the products being produced, to increase equipment productivity and to introduce fundamentally new technological processes. Thus, raising the technical standard of newly assimilated metalcutting machine tools and machine tool automatic lines will ensure a 50-60 percent increase in the productivity of this equipment.

At the same time, on examining the problems of the development of machine building, the standing commissions noted the fact that the necessary qualitative breakthrough has not yet occurred in work in this sector. The tasks of ensuring mobility of production of new equipment, reducing the specific metal-intensiveness of machinery and equipment, raising their productivity and improving other progressive parameters are being resolved only slowly.

Machine-building ministries must considerably enhance work efficiency and ensure the fulfillment of their sectors' tasks of retooling the national economy on the basis of increasing the production of highly productive and economical machines, increasing their unit capacity, improving their realiability and quality and creating machine systems.

The raising of the technical standard of production will be the chief factor in labor productivity growth. It is planned to obtain approximately 90 percent of the increase in industrial output, the entire increase in the volume of agricultural output and construction and installation work and 86 percent of the increase in the volume of railroad transport shipments through increasing labor productivity over the 5-year period.

The commissions believe that under conditions of a substantial reduction in the absolute increase in the able-bodied population the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets set for labor productivity is of paramount significance.

In this connection the initiative of a number of labor collectives in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and certain other cities to achieve the planned production volumes without increasing the number of workers merits all possible support and dissemination. It is important to ensure the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization everywhere, to put the setting of work norms in good order, to reduce the sphere of use of manual and heavy physical labor as well as labor under conditions deleterious to people's health, and to considerably reduce wastage of work time.

Comrade deputies:

The growth in the scale of our economy and the opening up of new regions of Siberia and the Far East are making increased demands on the work of transport designed to ensure the efficient interaction of all sectors of the national economy and the conveyance of passengers. With regard to the ever-increasing volume of transport operations, the decision has been made to draw up a long-term comprehensive program for the development of transport. Special significance is attached to the work of railroad transport, which accounts for more than half the country's freight traffic.

The USSR Ministry of Railways is to take effective measures to eliminate the major shortcomings in the operation of the railroads and ensure the efficient fulfillment of targets fixed for conveying freight and passengers. It is necessary to considerably improve production and technological discipline and increase the level of mechanization of loading and unloading work and the efficiency of the use of rolling stock and track facilities.

Together with the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and other interested ministries, in the course of fulfilling the 5-year plan the USSR Gosplan must examine the question of producing and supplying additional rolling stock for the Ministry of Railways, including rolling stock for the normal operation of the Bayka-Amur railroad.

The 26th CPSU Congress set great and crucial tasks in the sphere of capital construction -- implementing the further buildup of the country's production potential on a new technical basis and the installation of housing, municipal and consumer services and sociocultural establishments.

In the 5-year plan the total volume of capital investments has been set at R700 billion. The construction ministries together with the client ministries must focus capital investments, material and technical resources and capacities on the most important construction sites and those nearing completion, restrict as far as possible the number of establishments under construction simultaneously, reduce the volume of uncompleted construction, considerably increase the proportion of funds channeled into modernizating and retooling enterprises, and reduce time spent on construction. Targets for commissioning production capacities and projects must be fulfilled unconditionally within the deadlines set by the plan.

However, as has already been noted, the situation in construction remains unsatisfactory. Because of the dissipation of capital investments and other resources on numerous construction sites and projects, construction deadlines are regularly broken, which leads to the freezing of state funds, obsolescence and physical deterioration of equipment and other adverse phenomena. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that in a number of industries the period of assimilating planned capacities is greatly prolonged, as a result of which the national economy each year fails to receive a considerable quantity of output.

Comrade deputies:

Achieving the targets envisaged for increasing the country's production and economic potential will make it possible to implement large-scale measures in the current 5-year period for the further enhancement of the people's well-being.

Our plans are plans not only for economic building but also for social progress and the improvement of all aspects of Soviet people's lives. "Creating for the working man the most favorable conditions for work, study and leisure and the development and best application of his abilities," L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "is the main goal and main point of the policy which our party is consistently implementing."

During the 11th 5-Year Plan, as conditions are created and resources are accumulated, the minimum pay, wages and salaries for workers and employees will be increased, primarily in the production sectors of the national economy.

As a whole the average monthly wages of workers and employees over the 5-year plan will increase 14.5 percent to total R193, reaching R177 in 1982, while Kolkhoz members' payments for work on the public farms will increase 20 percent.

Social consumption funds will increase considerably. In 1985 they will total R144 billion. A large part of the increase in these funds is being channeled into increasing state expenditure on the payment of pensions, allowances and grants to families with children and to newly married couples.

A broad program for the construction of housing and sociocultural establishments will be carried out. Over the 5-year period it is planned to commission a total of 530 million square meters of housing including 106.9 million square meters in 1982.

The material and technical base of the people's health service and education, science, culture, trade and consumer services for the population will be further developed. Through all sources of financing it is planned to ensure the commissioning of children's preschool institutions for 2.9 million places (which is more than envisaged in the Basic Guidelines) and general education schools for 4.3 million pupils. The number of hospital beds will increase by 306,000 and the number of mobile health centers by 442,000 visits per hour.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called consumer goods production and the development of the services sphere a priority party concern. At L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum and the 26th CPSU Congress set a task of enormous political importance -- ensuring the elaboration and consistent implementation of the food program, whose most immediate goal is to achieve as soon as possible the uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs to the population. In advancing this program the party directs the country's entire agroindustrial complex toward further improving the population's food supplies on the basis of balanced and property proportioned development of agriculture and the sectors closely linked with it in industry, transport and trade.

The 5-year plan and plan and budget for 1982 earmark the necessary material and technical and financial resources for these purposes. It is planned to ensure the accelerated development of agriculture and primarily the preferential growth of the production of grain and feed for stockraising.

Almost R190 billion in capital investments will be channeled into agriculture, or 27.1 percent of the total volume of investments in the national economy. Deliveries of equipment and mineral fertilizers to the countryside will increase and work will continue on land reclamation. The plans pay great attention to the improvement of agricultural produce storage. To this end capital investments in the creation of storehouses will increase 60 percent and investments in the construction of hard-cover on-farm roads will increase 40 percent. Corresponding targets have been set for other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other USSR ministries and departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex and the union republic councils of ministers should implement specific measures to promote more effective use of arable land, fixed capital and material and technical resources; improve crop yield and stock productivity; and reduce various losses of produce during harvesting, transportation, storage and processing in order to increase agriculture production output considerably in the next few years and thereby improve the population's provision with foodstuffs.

Higher demands must also be made of enterprises producing industrial consumer goods. One of the main tasks of these enterprises is the expansion of the range of articles produced, the elimination of the shortage of individual goods in mass demand, and a considerable improvement in their quality. This applies primarily to various types of cotton, wool and silk textiles and clothing made from them, knitted underwear and outer garments, shoes, hosiery, children's goods and household labor-saving devices.

Special attention will be paid to further boosting production of cultural and consumer goods and household goods in the heavy industry sectors. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on increasing the production of essential goods in the 11th 5-Year Plan and meeting the demand for them more fully will undoubtedly play an important part in resolving the tasks which have been set.

The 5-year plan provides for a broad range of measures for improving nature conservation and making rational use of natural resources. Capital investments for these purposes will increase by over 11 percent. USSR ministries and departments must pay closer attention to the implementation of nature conservation measures and the observance of legislation in this sphere.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium attach tremendous significance to the further enhancement of the soviets role in all spheres of social activity. The most important features of soviets' work under present conditions is their heightened attention to the economy and the key problems of comprehensive socioeconomic development. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted this year considerably expands the soviets' powers in economic building, particularly in the sphere of planning and the exercise of coordinating functions.

In the very near future the soviets have a great deal of work to do in examining the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is important that these plans, approved by each soviet, reflect a comprehensive approach to resolving economic and social problems and ensure coordination of the efforts and potential of all enterprises and organizations located on the relevant soviet's territory in further developing social production, increasing consumer goods production, developing national education, health care, housing and cultural and consumer construction, trade and public catering, and making fuller and more effective use of local resources.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, the soviets must be the persistent and consistent implementers of the party's policy and of statewide decisions and display more initiative in their implementation.

Comrade deputies: The conclusions of the Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions of the chambers dealing with economic and social development plans and the state budget provide comments and recommendations for all sections of the plans and budget. In the process of their work the standing commissions have also sought additional reserves and believe it essential to make the following changes: It is proposed to increase the plan for the production and sale of consumer goods in 1982 by R183.3 million in retail prices and to increase USSR State Budget revenue by R135 million.

Taking into account petitions from union republic councils of ministers, it is proposed to increase expenditure on union republic budgets by R135 million and channel these funds into the implementation of sociocultural measures as follows: equipping of sports halls and fields for general educational schools and acquisition of sports and other supplies and equipment for these schools -- R40 million; acquisition of supplies and equipment and capital repair of health institution buildings -- R40 million; municipal services for cities, rayon centers and city-type settlements -- R48.3 million; improvement of material provision for vocational and technical college students -- R6.7 million. The distribution of additional appropriations for the union republics has been included in the conclusions of the commissions on the USSR State Budget for 1982.

The Planning and Budget and other commissions of the Soviet of the Union propose approving the plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-85 and, also taking into account the commissions' amendments, the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1982 -- both submitted by the USSR Government.

It is also planned to approve, taking into account the commissions' amendments, the USSR State Budget for 1982 with receipts totaling R321,976,410,000 and expenditure totaling R321,690,710,000, receipts exceeding expenditure by R285.7 million.

The commissions have examined the report on the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980. It is proposed to approve the report on the execution of the USSR Stage Budget for 1980 with receipts of R302,700,001,000 and expenditure of R294,630,630,000, receipts exceeding expenditure by R8,069,371,000.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Finance and USSR People's Control Committee must step up monitoring of the fulfillment of set targets and struggle more resolutely against thriftlessness and violations of planning and financial discipline.

Comrade deputies:

The tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and incorporated in practice in the new 5-year plan are complex and multifaceted. Their fulfillment requires from every collective and every worker maximum effort, application of knowledge and high responsibility for the matter in hand.

There is no doubt that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding continuer of Lenin's cause and tireless fighter for peace, will successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and achieve new victories in building communism. (applause)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PASSES RESOLUTIONS

LD202202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has passed a resolution on measures to limit the growth and reduce the numbers of workers of the management apparatus and of certain branches of [words indistinct]. In particular, from 1982, state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR will lay down limits on the numbers of workers and employees for each USSR ministry and department, and for each of the union republics, including retail trade and catering. The resolution makes provisions for placing the freed workers in employment. The USSR Government has also passed a resolution on individual housing construction. The resolution consolidates numerous existing acts on this question and contains new normative principles.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO CONVENE 1 DEC

LD231948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The fourth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet will begin its work in Moscow on 1 December. It is planned to discuss and approve the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Russian Federation for 1981-85, the State Plan and Budget for 1982, and to examine progress in the fulfillment of the plan for 1981 and also an account on execution of the budget for 1980.

Today, a plenary session of the Budget and Planning Commission was held with the participation of representatives of other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. At this session the results of preliminary discussion of the draft plans and budget were approved, and the decision was taken to hand them over for examination in other standing commissions.

CONFERENCE CITES DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES IN ESTONIA

WA171400 Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII 24 Oct 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Problems of Social Development"]

[Text] Problems of the social development of Soviet society and its structure were discussed in Tallinn at the All-Union Scientific Conference which ended on 23 October. T. Ryabushkin, chairman of the conference organizing committee and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of sciences, gave a summary of the conference proceedings.

The formation of social homogeneity and overcoming the vestiges of existing differences among classes, social groups, and strata, between urban and rural areas, and between mental and physical labor constitute the main trend of the social development of mature socialism.

The party has presented Soviet scientists-sociologists with specific tasks. The study of historic, geographic, economic and national conditions makes it possible to predict certain changes in the development of the social structure of Soviet society. We are studying the reasons for population migration and the processes of smoothing out of social differences in the territorial plan, and we are seeking ways to overcome a manpower shortage in several areas of the country.

The last aspect, in particular, is being studied in depth and with success by our Estonian colleagues. It is especially important that this problem is being studied comprehensively -- a number of interesting reports on the development of the social structure of urban and rural areas, the drawing together of nations through international marriages, the professional improvement of youth in Estonia, etc., were presented at the conference.

UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT TO HOLD SILENT PROTEST

PM231431 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Nov 81 p 5

[John Miller report: "Secret Russian Group Organises Silent Protests"]

[Text] An underground anti-communist movement in Russia is organising a series of "silent protests" in support of demands which include the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The Democratic Movement of the Soviet Union (DMSU) has called on its supporters to observe a "half-four of silence" on Dec 1 and on the first working days of subsequent months.

The movement claims to have several thousand supporters inside the Soviet Union.

It also claims to have been distributing leaflets secretly since the summer, giving details of the protest and its objectives.

The movement demands the removal of the 85,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan as its chief aim because it believes the involvement is unpopular and casualties are mounting.

Its "proclamation" also calls for non-interference in Poland's crisis, release of political prisoners, an end to secret supplies for the Communist Party elite, reduction in the three-year period of conscription, and observance of the human rights clauses in the Helsinki agreements.

Western experts on the Soviet Union were unable to gauge the extent of the movement's challenge to the Soviet authorities who have to all intents and purposes managed to destroy open dissidence.

But it was assumed that the KGB were already at work and only the bravest and most foolhardy would stop work for 30 minutes as a protest.

The movement's leadership claimed yesterday that its main centres were in Tallinn, Moscow and Leningrad, with sympathisers being linked by couriers and the publication of underground journals including one known in the West as the "RAY OF FREEDOM."

It has said it has following in the Soviet Armed Forces -- hence the appeal for a reduction in military service -- and was responsible for unrest in the Baltic Fleet in 1969, and for the reported "mutiny" on board a Soviet destroyer in 1977.

The DMSU also claimed that its "influence" was at work in strikes last year in Gorkiy, Tolyatti, Minsk, Kiev and Kuybyshev and two Estonian towns, and the widely-reported Tallinn demonstration in October 1980 involving several thousand youths.

Mr Sergey Soldatov, a DMSU founding member who was expelled from the Soviet Union in May after six years in a labour camp, said in London yesterday that sympathisers were being increasingly harassed, particularly in Estonia which has a record for nationalism.

He emphasised that the DMSU sought basic reforms through a "massive information campaign among the population, followed by demonstrations, strikes and boycotts."

Insisting there was widespread dissatisfaction and social unrest in the Soviet Union, he said it was due to food shortages and low living standards, Afghanistan, the Polish "example," internal suppression and problems involving national minorities.

Mr Soldatov was one of several members of the DMSU betrayed in 1974 by Petr Yakir, a Soviet dissident, after his own arrest for anti-Soviet activities.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KARPOV ON CHESS VICTORY

LD211328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to Anatoliy Karpov, the world chess champion.

Dear Anatoliy Yevgeniyevich, thank you for your telegram. It gives me great pleasure once again, as 3 years ago, to congratulate you warmly and cordially on your remarkable success, on winning the title of world chess champion. Soviet people followed your play with great satisfaction. It is pleasant to note that in a complicated and responsible duel, you displayed a high degree of creative skill, a true Soviet character, tenacity and self-control, and you raised even higher the glorious traditions of the Soviet chess school.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished Anatoliy Karpov good health, happiness and new victories to the glory of our socialist homeland.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES AKTIV ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD232351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] In Moscow a meeting was held of electors of the party, soviet and economic aktiv of the Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, one of the most industrial of the capital. A speech was made to them by Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is also deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Kuybyshev constituency. He spoke of the tasks arising from the decisions of the November plenum of the party Central Committee and from the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session; and of the measures being taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to ensure the fulfillment of the plans set out.

OFFICIALS ATTEND STATE GALLERY ANNIVERSARY

LD202256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The artistic treasures of the state Tretyakov Gallery are the pride and glory of the fatherland's culture. The 125th anniversary of the founding of the gallery has become an important festival for the multinational Soviet state. A festive meeting took place in Moscow at the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. Comrades Demichev, Solomentsev and Zimyanin participated in the meeting.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL CALLS FOR FUEL SAVINGS

PM231139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by A. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "Urgent Questions of Fuel Saving"]

[Text] Fuel extraction in our country will be increased rapidly during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Coal extraction is to rise to 775 million tons, oil and gas condensate to 630 million tons and gas to 630 billion cubic meters in 1985. By 1985 the total volume of primary fuel and energy resources will reach more than 2.3 billion tons of ideal fuel.

Nonetheless the national economy's fuel and energy requirements can only be satisfied on condition that considerable savings are made. During this 5-year plan we must save at least 145-146 million tons of ideal fuel -- 50 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. To this end it is necessary to implement a principled and consistent energy-saving policy at all levels of the national economy.

Calculations show that the level of technical progress and its further development make the following savings possible in the 11th 5-Year Plan: Taking into account the use of secondary fuel resources and centralized heat supply, more than 55 million tons of boiler fuel (in terms of ideal fuel) used for direct combustion; more than 76 million tons of ideal fuel by means of reducing the proportional expenditure of electricity and thermal power and increasing the utilization of secondary heat resources; and about 15 million tons of light petroleum products by means of reducing the proportional expenditure on freight and passenger shipments and the operation of machinery and increasing the proportion of freight shipments by diesel trucks, which use 25 percent less fuel than trucks running on gasoline for the same volume of shipments.

The most energy-intensive sectors of industry are the electric power industry and the thermal power industry. They use more than half of all the boiler fuel consumed in the country. In the 5-year plan these sectors must save more than 12 million tons of ideal fuel. The main source of savings at electric power stations is the reduction of the proportional expenditure of fuel in generating electricity. Much has already been done in this direction. Whereas in 1970 it took 366 grams of ideal fuel to generate 1 kilowatt-hour of electricity, in 1980 that indicator has fallen to 328 grams, and a 1 gram reduction in expenditure corresponds to a saving of a million tons of fuel in a year. Unfortunately in the first 9 months of 1981 the country's electric power stations showed an overexpenditure of more than a million tons of ideal fuel. The main reason for this is the late commissioning of more economical, large power units, failure to decommission existing uneconomical units in good time and laggardness in modernizing them, and laggardness in carrying out work on centralized heat supplies.

At the same time the sector loses a great deal of energy (more than 9 percent) in the power supply networks. A reduction of 1 percent in losses amounts to 12 billion kilowatt-hours. Nor can we tolerate the severe laggardness in commissioning AES capacities, which make it possible to save fossil fuel. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and its collectives must attentively study the situation which has arisen and rectify it soon.

The second most energy-intensive sector of the national economy is ferrous metallurgy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it must save 8 million tons of ideal fuel. It must be said frankly that the structure of pig iron, steel and rolled steel production is far from reaching the optimum level which could and should be achieved. First and foremost it is necessary to improve techniques in pig iron production and the more energy-intensive subsector of finished rolled metal products, where the expenditure of boiler fuel must be reduced by approximately half a million tons annually.

An increase in the proportion of oxygen-converter steel production should yield considerable fuel savings. By replacing the open-hearth steel production method by the convertor method, energy expenditure is reduced by 27 percent, labor productivity is increased and the prime cost of steel production is cut.

A major reserve lies in increasing the proportion of continuous steel casting. The Soviet Union originated this advanced, waste-free rolled metal production technique. However, unfortunately in our country it still only accounts for 12 percent, while Japan, which purchased a licence for this technology from us, has transferred nearly half its entire steel output to continuous casting. If we increased the proportion of this new technique to 40 percent, it would enable us to make an additional saving of about a million tons of ideal fuel annually. Considerable potential for saving fuel and energy in ferrous metallurgy could be brought into play through the more thorough preparation of raw material for blast furnace production and the improvement of other technical indicators. Great significance is attached to the secondary utilization of fuel and heat resources, of which the metallurgical workers only use two-thirds.

There are major reserves for saving fuel and energy in the construction materials industry, particularly in the cement industry. First and foremost this means extending the dry method of cement production, whereby proportionate fuel expenditure is reduced by more than 30 percent. Fuel sectors themselves must do everything possible to reduce fuel expenditure for their own needs. In fact the coal, oil and gas industry systematically show overexpenditure of fuel.

Those are possible ways of saving fuel and energy in just a few of the most energy-intensive sectors. But that by no means exhausts our reserves. Considerable potential for savings exists in machine building, light industry, the food and meat and dairy industry and other sectors of industry. In the 11th 5-Year Plan they must save 9.2 million tons of ideal fuel annually.

Measures to save heat and electricity are the most general, relatively effective measures for these sectors. Because we do not utilize the heat which comes out of ventilation air vents at industrial, public and administrative premises or the heat from waste water and steam we lost more than 100 million tons of ideal fuel annually. Yet only the simplest devices are necessary in order to utilize this heat -- heat exchangers, which must be used on a compulsory basis in the running of production, public and administrative buildings. They make it possible to halve fuel consumption at least. Unfortunately, despite the fact that the designs and methods of use of these devices are well known, they are as yet being introduced very slowly. The same must be said about the introduction of means of automation for controlling the supply of heat used for heating and hot water supplies for residential and production premises. The time has long since come for the introduction of heat pumps, which can make efficient use of low grade heat sources.

Special mention should be made of the major reserves for fuel saving in agriculture. One such reserve is the use of renewable heat sources, above all geothermal waters. According to available data our country is now making use of only 1 percent of the thermal energy of prospected geothermal sources. Yet they are capable of providing thermal energy equivalent to 30-40 million tons of ideal fuel annually.

The USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, has prepared proposals for the construction of hothouse combines with a total area of 174 hectares using geothermal heat sources in 1982-90.

Thermal waters and other renewable energy sources, (the sun, wind, biomass and so forth) are also used for electricity generation -- for instance, at the Pauzhetskaya power station in Kamchatka. They could also be used widely as a heat carrier in the municipal and domestic sector.

Attaching great significance to the wider use of renewable energy sources in the national economy, the USSR Gosplan has organized an interdepartmental commission on the use of renewable energy sources in the national economy under the USSR Gosplan.

It includes the country's major scientists and experts. This will enable us to significantly improve the coordination of all work on renewable energy sources.

Another significant source of heat supply for hothouse combines and other sites is the waste heat from compressor stations on main gas pipelines. According to the Ministry of the Gas Industry our country could utilize heat from existing compressor stations for the construction of hothouses with a total area of at least 200 hectares, and heat from stations due for commissioning in the 11th 5-Year Plan would supply another 310 hectares. This will make possible an annual savings of a million tons of ideal fuel and a significant reduction in expenditure on vegetable production in hothouses. At present the heat from gas compressor stations is only used in insignificant quantities.

Another major heat source is the heat discharged from AES's and condensation thermal power stations. Thus, for instance, two power units at the Kurskaya AES, with a capacity of a million kilowatts each, discharge about 900,000 cubic meters of water at a temperature of 28-32 degrees into a cooling unit every day.

A preliminary economic appraisal of the use of nontraditional heat for heating hothouse combines in our country showed that the saving (according to expenditure cited) compared with heat supplied from their own boiler houses amounts to R35,000 a year for every hectare of hothouses. This means a saving of some 3,000 tons of ideal fuel per hectare and -- this is particularly important -- the supply of tens of thousands of tons of extra early vegetables for the population.

One of the biggest consumers of fuel and energy resources is the housing and municipal sector. However, little attention is devoted to savings here.

In 1980 the total saving of fuel and energy resources expressed as fuel in existing buildings and networks and those under construction in the country's population centers amounted to only 2.6 million tons of ideal fuel, with a total expenditure of about 400 million tons a year on heating, air conditioning and hot water supplies for residential, public and production premises. This is the result of the nonfulfillment of targets for the development of the basic guidelines for reducing heat losses laid down by a special resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on this question.

At the same time, according to preliminary calculations by the USSR Gosstroy and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the resolution of all the questions envisaged by the resolution could ensure a saving of some 50-60 million tons of fuel a year by 1985.

The expenditure of heat on heating water in apartment blocks equipped with a hot water supply amounts to 60-70 percent of the expenditure of heat on heating. The per capita consumption of hot water in the USSR, established on the basis of its availability at a low price in unlimited quantities, is approximately 50 percent above the average consumption in other countries. The introduction of scientifically substantiated norms for the expenditure of hot water and the installation of regulators and meters in each apartment and also the application of higher tariffs for above-norm expenditure of hot water will make it possible to reduce fuel expenditure for this purpose by approximately 12-14 million tons of ideal fuel a year.

Another major reserve must be mentioned. Some 70 percent of heat losses from premises are due to window frames and balcony doors which are not properly sealed. However, effective seals to ensure airtightness are hardly manufactured at all. The total requirement in housing and a civic construction for polyurethane foam seals amounts to 1,260 tons. Yet in 1980 only about 100 tons of such seals were allocated for construction's needs. It is time the Ministry of the Chemical Industry studied this matter seriously, supplied the needs of the population and production for these seals and thereby did its share in fulfilling fuel saving targets.

Moreover heat losses could be considerably reduced by increasing the proportion of use of triple ferroconcrete panels with flexible ties and lagged with polystyrene foam plastic shields, and also triple glazing.

Reducing the number of small boiler houses in the muncipal economy is a very important question in saving fuel. Nearly two-thirds of the heat used in the country for heating, air conditioning and hot water supplies is produced in small boiler houses. In terms of comparison units, they use about 220 kg of fuel to produce 1 gigacalorie, as against 173 kg in TET's and large boiler houses.

Combining even half the small boiler houses into big ones, improving the technical standard of units and centralizing heat supply for half the individual heat consumers will provide a saving of 25-26 million tons of comparison fuel a year.

A major role in resolving the savings problem is played by accounting for fuel and energy resources during extraction, transportation, storage, transformation and consumption. It is no exaggeration to say that proper accounting is a priority condition of the rational utilization of all resources.

Accounting for the expenditure of liquid and solid fuel and gas is organized relatively satisfactorily at electric power stations and in transport. It is considerably less well organized in industry, small boiler houses and small furnaces. Accounting is poorly organized in agriculture and in the housing and municipal economy.

Suffice it to say that at present there is not a complete picture of the state of monitoring by instruments of the expenditure of thermal energy or of the national economy's requirements for such instruments. Instruments for monitoring a whole plant's expenditure of thermal energy, according to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification State Inspectorate for Power Engineering Control, do not exist at 24 percent of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises and 21 percent of construction materials industry enterprises. About 60 percent of the RSFSR's housing and municipal boiler houses have no monitoring of the heat output. Instruments monitoring heat expenditure are even less well supplied at the main shops of industrial enterprises. Thus, of 46 ministries polled, only the Ministry of the Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building were able to provide the necessary information on the separate consumption of thermal energy in production premises for heating, air conditioning and hot water.

The lack of the necessary monitoring of energy resources expenditure makes it impossible to mix well-substantiated norms for fuel and energy expenditure in producing output and to give a realistic assessment of the efficiency of their utilization. According to available figures, for this reason about 80 million tons of ideal fuel is wasted annually. The most active measures must be adopted to ensure the speediest mass production of meters for accurate monitoring of gas expenditure and flowmeters and thermometers for monitoring the heat released in hot water and steam and their use at all levels of the national economy.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, in conjunction with interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, is instructed to elaborate, and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Standards are to examine, with the participation of the USSR Gosstroy and the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and to approve in 1982 general principles on the procedure for the accounting and monitoring of the expenditure of fuel, electricity and thermal energy for industry and transport, agricultural, municipal and domestic enterprises and organizations, with a view to ensuring complete accounting for the expenditure of fuel and energy resources both for each enterprise and organization as a whole and for individual units, sectors and shops.

It is also necessary to mention another organizational measure which is making its way in the national economy, not only for monitoring, but also for the practical implementation of the planned energy-saving measures.

Certain sectors of the country's national economy, especially in industry, have now accumulated considerable experience in the introduction of energy-saving measures. This has been prompted by the creation within sectors of production and science-and-production associations, which are carrying out work to rationalize energy supply systems and install monitoring, measuring and regulating instruments on the basis of direct economic contracts with enterprises, so as to ensure a reduction in losses of fuel and energy resources and savings of such resources. This innovation is undoubtedly progressive and must be developed in every way.

Questions of saving fuel and energy resources have been, and will be, the cornerstone in increasing the efficiency of economic development. The days of cheap fuel in the world economy have long gone. In the USSR, as is known, expenditure on the extraction and transportation of fuel is also increasing.

Existing oil, gas and coal deposits in the European part of the country and in the Urals are either being worked out or are situated at great depths in more diffiuclt mining and geological conditions. Newly discovered oil, gas and coal deposits are located far to the north or east in uninhabited regions with severe natural and climatic conditions. The opening up and exploitation of such deposits and particularly the transportation of fuel to the consumers, who are located primarily in the European part of the USSR and in the Urals, require tremendous expenditure and much work to protect the environment. All this gives rise to the extremely great significance of saving fuel and energy resources in the national economy.

Increased efficiency of social production in present-day conditions depends to a considerable degree on how rationally raw materials, other materials, fuel, energy, semifinished products and finished goods are used in the sphere of material production.

It must be borne in mind that each 1 percent saving in fuel and energy resources in social production is, in terms of its economic effect, worth twice or in certain sectors three or four times what a saving resulting from increased labor productivity is worth. Thus, saving fuel and energy is a decisive condition of our society's progress along the path of improving the people's living and cultural standard.

LABOR EFFICIENCY IN USSR INDUSTRY VIEWED

PM201315 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Economic observer V. Selyunin "Economic Review": "Know How To Value Every Minute"]

[Text] Industry has fulfilled the plan for 10 months by 100.6 percent. During January-October, the volume of production increased by 3.3 percent and labor productivity by 2.6 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The best results have been achieved by the following ministries [the first colume of figures shows the rate of growth of production volumes, the second shows labor productivity against January-October 1980 and the third shows the percentage of plan fulfillment in terms of output volume):

Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	110.4	107.7	102
Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production	108.7	106.9	100.8
Ministry of the Medical Industry	107.6	106.8	100.7
Ministry of the Gas Industry	106.9	104.5	103
Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	105.6	104.8	100.7
Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	105.5	106.3	102

In previous monthly reviews, we have examined how matters stood with regard to the use of raw materials, fuel, semifinished materials and fixed capital. This time we shall be discussing savings in live labor.

By and large, there are only two sources for increasing production: by increasing the number of workers or raising labor productivity. In the present 5-year plan, physical production will receive only very modest increase in manpower. There is no other way of ensuring high rates of economic development apart from accelerating the increase of productivity.

An improvement has appeared in this direction in the first year of the 5-year plan. The essence of the changes will become clear from a single comparison. The sector headed by the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances has been developing much faster than industry as a whole. That has been the case during January-October of this year, too. A new feature has appeared, however. Last year, the volume of production increased in the sector to the same extent as labor productivity. Thus the extra output has been provided without an influx of new workers but without a reduction in numbers, either. Now the picture is different: Although during January-October, each worker produced 5.2 percent more output than for the same period last year, the overall bulk of production increased by only 4.8 percent. Such a correlation can only be possible in one event: The sector has increased the production of output while simultaneously reducing the number of workers.

Similarly, the increase in productivity has outstripped the production of output at enterprises of the Ministries of Light Industry; the Fish Industry; Heavy and Transport Machine Building; Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building; and Fruit and Vegetable Farming. The move toward efficiency seems obvious. At the same time, these sectors have achieved a favorable correlation of figures to different degrees, so to speak. Thus, in the first 10 months, labor productivity at the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building increased by 3 percent, the production of output by 2.4 percent, yes, the number of workers fell. However, the increase in productivity, unlike the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, was quite modest and thus the increase in production also seemed small. Furthermore, the sector is not fulfilling the productivity plan, either.

As we can see, the renunciation of the extensive source still does not attest to total success. This must be stressed because henceforth the rates of growth of production and labor productivity will undoubtedly begin to converge in the majority of sectors -- since the extensive source is exhausted. The important point here is what kind of rate of development will be successfully maintained.

As yet by no means everyone has realized this. When preparing the plan for 1982 and the whole 5-year plan, the USSR Gosplan came across an undesirable trend: Many ministries had made excessive demands for an increase in the number of workers and employees. The venture was clearly hopeless -- there was nothing else for the planners to do but to moderate departmental appetites.

The simplest means of making rational use of working time is not to waste it idly. A minute is a short time -- and it passes without one noticing. But on a countrywide scale, its value is high. To compensate for the loss by each worker of just 1 minute per shift it is necessary to enlist a further 200,000 people into the national economy. Meanwhile, the loss of time in a number of sectors is by no means measured in single minutes. Thus, in the automotive industry, work absences with the administration's permission are the greatest among the all machine building ministries. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry hold two more lamentable "records" in machine building -- for the number of instances of absenteeism and for the size of within-shift downtime per worker.

These losses have to be compensated for by working overtime. Working overtime can in a way be understood and, perhaps, even justified in the fuel sectors. The situation now emerging regarding energy resources is a difficult one, and there is a degree of intensity in the creation of winter reserves. The country is grateful to miners, gas workers and oil workers who, with trade union permission, are using overtime hours and, sometimes, even legitimate rest days so as better to provide the economy with the fuel that is in short supply. But it is difficult to explain to any satisfactory degree why in vehicle building twice as much overtime has been worked per man in the half year than in the petroleum industry, for example. Is it not the case that conscientious workers are making up for shirkers and slackers?

Losses of work time and the corresponding increase in overtime work are also unacceptably large at enterprises of the USSR Ministries of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry.

Now that we have pointed out the sectors which show scant regard for every minute of the 5-year plan, let us also name the best ones. The least time losses are at enterprises of the Ministries of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; the Medical Industry; and of the Gas Industry. As can be seen from our table, these sectors are also among the leaders for increasing production during January-October. The coincidence, of course, is not fortuitous.

Of course, concern for productivity does not just amount to eliminating direct losses of work time. Approximately 70 percent of all increase in productivity the national economy is achieved by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Auxiliary production is particularly responsive to mechanization -- in this sphere the cost of releasing one worker, is, on average, three times less than one the whole and even five or six times less in loading and unloading operations. These colossal reserves have so far been used only timidly. Thus in ferrous metallurgy, only 39 workers in every 100 are basic workers, the rest are auxiliaries. This ratio can be sharply improved by replacing outdated equipment. The experience of the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical and pipe rolling plants and a number of other plants shows that the modernization of outdated units can be carried out inside a very short period.

Among the measures of an organizational nature, the easiest is the switch to team forms of labor. These must become the predominant ones in the present 5-year plan.

Any measures aimed at increasing productivity produce a permanent saving provided that they are consolidated in productivity norms. In many sectors, however, the attention paid to this matter has slackened somewhat. At enterprises of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, for example, norms have in practice not been reviewed recently. It is thought that four out of every five pieceworkers in the sector are using technically valid norms. However, the quality of the norms is low -- and among industrial ministries, it is the Ministry of Power and Electrification in which the percentage norm fulfillment by pieceworkers is highest. The overfulfillment of norms is increasing and most staff seem to be doing shock work but checks show that labor productivity in the sector as a whole is marking time: In the 10 months it rose by 0.2 percent (compared with January-October 1980). At enterprises of five ministries -- those of the Petroleum Industry; the Coal Industry; Ferrous Metallurgy; Nonferrous Metallurgy; and the Meat and Dairy Industry -- productivity this year has even declined.

The national economy is faced with saving the labor of 15-20 million people by increasing productivity during the 5-year plan. Meanwhile, productivity in industry is increasing more slowly than was laid down by the 1981 plan. In the remaining month and a half all potential must be utilized to close the gap.

SIBERIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOVIET ECONOMY VIEWED

LD191826 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov TASS -- With Siberia to assure all the increase in the country's oil, gas and coal production in the next 5 years, it is not by chance that the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow to discuss the USSR Plan for 1981-1985 has given much attention to the prospects of that region's development.

Deputy Lidiya Lykova, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, said that in the 1970's the part of the country east of the Ural mountains assumed an overriding importance for the national economy.

The development of new deposits made it possible to boost oil production there from 31 million tons in 1970 to 312 million tons last year, which was more than half the total amount of oil produced in the USSR. Over the same period gas output went up from 9,500 to 156,000 million cubic metres. In 1985 western Siberia alone will produce 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic metres of gas a day.

Aleksander Filatov, a deputy from the city of Novosibirsk, said that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR, the fuel industry, electroenergetics, non-ferrous metallurgy and the chemical, petrochemical, wood, pulp-and-paper, wood-working and microbiological industries in Siberia will grow at an accelerated rate. The Angara-Enisey, Timan-Pechora, south Yakutian and other territorial-production complexes will be developed in vast areas which are equal to the territory of some countries. As the 3,200-kilometre long Baykal-Amor railway (BAM) will be completed within the next 5 years, a comprehensive program for the development of the rich deposits of coking coal, iron, non-ferrous and rare metals and forests in the BAM area is being drawn up.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS 5-YEAR COAL PRODUCTION PLAN

LD211820 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 21 Nov 81

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Novikov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, TASS -- An accelerated development of the coal industry is envisaged by the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985, approved this week by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In 1985, it is planned to produce 775 million tons of coal -- 59 million tons more than in 1980.

A rise in coal extraction is mainly planned through construction of high capacity quarries in eastern areas of the Soviet Union, where the main coal reserves are concentrated. The open-cast method of coal production, as the most efficient, is not something new for the Soviet economy. Preference was given to this method also in the previous years. In the past ten years open-cast coal extraction thus increased by more than 100 million tons. The open-cast method now accounts for 38 per cent of the USSR's total coal output.

In 1985 the quarries are planned to produce 315 million tons of coal. A considerable part of it will be burnt at electric power stations and the generated electricity is to be supplied to industrial areas of the Urals and the central part of the country.

Huge sums of money are earmarked in the current five year plan period for construction of coal industry enterprises east of the Urals. The volume of capital investments for the development of the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz basins, where powerful fuel-energy generating complexes are established, will grow by more than 250 per cent.

Establishment of large energy-generating complexes in Siberia will provide for solution of another important economic problem. Transportation of fuel from eastern areas now accounts for 40 per cent of the USSR rail freight turnover. The burning of the coal where it is extracted will help release a great number of railway cars for transporting other cargoes.

PAPER VIEWS PLAN FULFILLMENT IN OIL REFINING

PM231543 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46, Signed to Press 9 November publishes on page 2 a 1,600-word unattributed "Review" under the headline "The Petroleum Refining Industry" discussing proposed development in the petroleum refining industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It describes how new equipment will be on a larger scale and will combine several refining operations, thus providing considerable savings, and goes on to discuss the importance of saving material resources in industry through the use of more efficient equipment and manufacturing processes and of secondary fuel and energy resources.

Finally, the review describes how the quality of petroleum refining output will be improved while noting that "in the 11th 5-Year Plan the sector will secure only 85 percent of the increase in production output through labor productivity growth." While the sector as a whole "is completing the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan successfully," the review states, "a lag has been allowed to develop in the production of aircraft fuel, lubricants, motor oil, bitumen, coke, solid and liquid paraffin, and in capital constuction," and goes on to complain that the industry's rhythmic operation is frequently disrupted and plan targets are unevenly divided into months. "Such 'distortions' in planning, which ultimately reflects on the normal activity of petroleum consumers, must be put right," it concludes.

EXPORT GAS PIPELINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LD202306 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS — The Soviet association Soyuzintergaztroy has started building a big export gas pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod. The 4,650-kilometre-long pipeline will deliver gas to the Soviet border in the region of Uzhgorod from the world's largest gas condensate deposit in Urengoy, western Siberia.

The energy capacity of the gas pipeline will be unique. If the gas pumped along the pipeline is used as fuel for one year, it will be possible to generate the amount of electricity produced by five such hydro-electric power plants as the Bratsk power plant in eastern Siberia (4.5 million kw).

The Urengoy gas-field now yields 230 million cubic metres of gas a day. The deposit will be able to meet for many years both the domestic requirements and export needs, including deliveries to capitalist countries.

Moscow, towns and settlements around the Soviet capital were first to receive Urengoy gas along a pipeline built this year. A gas pipeline is being built to connect the deposit with the cities in the Urals and the Volga middle reaches. All in all, six pipelines are planned to be built to pump gas from the deposit.

The construction of the gas pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod will be started simultaneously at ten sections of the line. The pipeline is to enter into operation in 1984.

BRIEFS

BAKU REFINERY -- Construction has started of the refinery complex near Baku along the Caspian Sea. This new refinery will specialize in the extraction of oil from the deep seas. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 22 Nov 81 GF]

ARMENIAN METAL FACTORY -- The new Yerevan metal factory has been completed. The project is considered one of the most profitable enterprises in the Armenian SSR. It will produce 15,000 tons of metal annually. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81 GF]

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION — The (Kakanda) electric equipment factory has overfulfilled its socialist pledges during the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The factory workers have produced R8.5 million worth of technological equipment to date. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 23 Nov 81 GF]

UZBEK FOOD PRODUCTION -- The republic's food industry workers have successfully overfulfilled their socialist pledges for food production during the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. By the end of the current month they will have put into the market R29 million worth of food products. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 21 Nov 81 GF]

JAN-OCT STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

PM231517 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov, Signed to Press 16 Nov 81 p 18

[Unattributed "January-October Survey": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial board has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-October 1981.

The working people on many farms have made maximum efforts to prepare well for the period when the livestock are kept in the stalls. A considerable proportion of kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have more coarse and succulent fodder than they had last year, the material and technical base of livestock units has strengthened and animal numbers have increased. This creates a good basis for successfully carrying out the livestock wintering.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-October this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-October 1981	January-October 1981 as percentage of January-October 1980
meat production (livestock and poultry sold for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand tons	13,165	102
of which:		
cattle	7,596	100.8
hogs	3,162	103
sheep and goats	932	99.97
poultry	1,475	109
gross milk yield -- thousand tons	54,475	97
average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	1,929	97
hen eggs obtained -- millions	39,513	106
average egg yield of laying hens	173	102

As the figures show, meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the last 10 months has increased compared with the same period of 1980. Milk yield was 3 percent less than last year. At the same time the workers on dairy units in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen SSR's secured an increase in gross milk production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-October 1981 was 2,225 million eggs more than January-October 1980. There were increases in this output on the farms of all union republics except Turkmenistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products From Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Output Purchases	Purchases in January-October 1981	January-October 1981 as percentage of January-October 1980
livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	12,901	103
milk -- thousand tons	47,945	99.2
eggs -- millions	37,199	106

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in the period in question showed an increase of 389,000 tons over January-October last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 350 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down by 390,000 tons. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Voronezhskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts increased sales of this output.

Egg sales to the state in January-October 1981 showed an increase of 2,017,000,000 eggs over January-October 1980. The biggest increases in purchases of this output were obtained on the farms of the Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Uzbek SSR's. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningradskaya, Novgorodskaya and Murmanskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Kuyrganskaya, Kostromskaya, Permskaya, Omskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products Broken Down By Union Republic

	January-October 1981 as percentage of January-October 1980					
	production			purchases		
	meat	milk	eggs	livestock and poultry	milk	eggs
USSR	102	97	121	103	99.2	106
RSFSR	103	96	106	104	97	106
of which						
Non-Chernozem Zone	100.1	96	107	100.5	89	106
Ukrainian SSR	100.7	99.1	106	102	99	106
Belorussian SSR	96	92	104	98	106	105
Uzbek SSR	106	106	107	107	107	107
Kazakh SSR	106	99	106	106	105	106
Georgian SSR	108	99	104	106	99	105
Azerbaijan SSR	105	105	107	107	104	106
Lithuanian SSR	108	99	103	108	130	104
Moldavian SSR	86	99.3	107	83	98	103
Latvian SSR	102	96	105	101	96	104
Kirgiz SSR	99.1	99	108	106	100.7	108
Tadzhik SSR	102	100.4	117	105	102	113
Armenian SSR	98	104	104	97	108	105
Turkmen SSR	98	103	98	100.8	110	95
Estonian SSR	102	99.5	101	102	101	100.2

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 1,887,000 tons of milk and 531,000 tons of livestock from the population's personal plots in January-October 1981.

Livestock Numbers

As of 1 November 1981 there were 90.3 million cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 374,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million, an increase of 88,000. There were 57.6 million hogs. Sheep and goats numbered 119.6 million. Poultry numbers totaled 674.2 million birds, an increase of 19 million.

Cattle numbers increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics except the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Georgia. In the RSFSR, for instance, the farms of Bashkiria, Chuvashia, Checheno-Ingushetia and Permskaya, Ryazanskaya and a number of other oblasts allowed cattle numbers to decrease. Hog numbers increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of seven union republics, the exceptions being the farms of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Estonia. The number of sheep and goats increased on the farms of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

Poultry numbers increased on the farms of all union republics except Turkmenistan.

On every farm it is very important now to check over and over again whether everything has been done to prepare for the winter. The points to watch are orderliness in fodder storage facilities, the level of livestock units' supplies of hardware and equipment and the creation of the best possible conditions for highly productive labor by stockraisers.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially those in southern regions, can still increase their fodder stocks. Leading farms seek to make fuller use of vegetable growing waste, sunflower heads, corn stalks, straw and chaff and food industry waste. High stock-raising indicators are usually achieved by collectives that have organized rigorous accounting of fodder resources and ensure their correct expenditure. The engineering and zootechnical services must organize smooth work by fodder shops and draw up valid rations and fodder expenditure plans. It is important to develop more extensively the socialist competition among stockraisers for increased milk yields and livestock weight gains and for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of livestock products.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-22 NOV

LD230314 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 19 to 22 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 November

In Tadzhikistan the development of the second stage of the virgin lands of the Karaultyube Massif, between the Pyandzh and Vakhsh Rivers has begun. With the aid of powerful machinery hills are being levelled and ravines are being filled in. The fields are being given a slight slope to make it possible to sow cotton and other crops requiring constant irrigation. The Karaultyube Massif occupies an area of 6,000 hectares and is one of the many 5-year projects where major hydro-technical construction is in progress. (2004 GMT)

Specialized tractor fertilizer detachments have gone out into the fields in Kazakhstan: Thirty-two million tons of organic fertilizers are to be applied to the fields during the winter period. Some 1,000 mechanized detachments have been formed in the republic, basically equipped with tractors of the K-700 type. (2050 GMT)

20 November

The harvest is over in Kazakhstan and preliminary results are being compiled. The year was a difficult one for weather, but results were not bad. The state was sold more than 960 million poods of high-quality grain. Farmers in the republic also overfulfilled the plan for the procurement of vegetables, sugar beet, cotton, melons and grapes. The first train loads of quality maize seeds have been dispatched from Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan to Kazakhstan's northern oblasts. This year a good harvest has allowed a record quantity of corn, 150,000 tons, to be procured. The production of hybrids -- Dneprovskiy-247 and Kazakhstanskiy-43 -- has been expanded. (1430 GMT)

21 November

This year 36 new varieties of grain crops have undergone regional testing. These new varieties will, to a significant extent, reduce the dependence of agriculture on the weather because they will produce a good harvest when there is an insufficiency or an abundance of moisture. (0100 GMT)

22 November

Farmers in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon, Tadzhikistan, have delivered more than 55,000 tons of cotton to the state. This inlcludes 37,000 tons of fine-fibre varieties. (0104 GMT)

Machine operators in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan have started the trail plowing of snow after the first snows of the season. Moisture retention is particularly important for the spring crops. Snow retention is to be carried out over 28 million hectares. (2105 GMT)

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES FARMERS, OFFICIALS

Crimea Farmers

PM191415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 1

[L. Brezhnev greetings message: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] To Comrade V.S. Makarenko of Krmskiy Ukranian CP Obkom

To Comrade Yu. G. Bakhtin of the Oblispolkom

The party's Central Committee has greeted with great satisfaction the news that Crimean farmers have fulfilled the socialist pledges for sales of grain and grapes to the state.

The use of the achievements of science and progressive practice and the broad introduction of industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops enabled the working people of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to grow a good harvest under this year's difficult weather conditions, to gather it in an organized manner and to sell to the state 812,000 tons of grain, including a considerable quantity of corn and rice. Vine growers benefitted the motherland by overfulfilling the state plan for grape sales by one-third.

I warmly and cordially congratulate the oblast's kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, farm specialists and leaders, collectives of procurement and transportation organizations and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers on the labor victory.

I express confidence that the Crimea's agricultural workers, utilizing the accumulated experience, will spare no effort to ensure further growth in the production of arable and livestock products.

I wholeheartedly wish the oblast's working people new successes in the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Armenian Farmers

LD211925 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Armenian agricultural workers grew a good harvest, carried out harvest work in a well-organized fashion and exceeded their plans and pledges for selling farming produce to the state. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has cordially congratulated the farmers and all the working people of the Armenian SSR on this labor triumph.

It is gratifying, his telegram says, that while working in difficult high mountain conditions, the republic's agricultural toilers are each year increasing the amounts of agricultural produce and are striving to strengthen the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that communists and all the republic's rural workers will make even fuller use of the growing level of material and technical equipment of collective and state farms and the achievements of science and front-ranking experience, ensure a further steady growth of the productivity of fields and livestock and make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Brezhnev wished Armenia's workers fresh successes in fulfilling plans and pledges in all spheres of the national economy.

BRIEFS

NEW COTTON VARIETY — Scientists in central Asia have discovered a new kind of cotton that yields more, is not affected by diseases and is ready to be harvested 2 weeks earlier than other known varieties. This new kind of cotton was developed by exposing seeds to radioactive rays. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 22 Nov 81 GF]